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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,052—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th June.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		
25th ,,	DWARKA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6410		
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th June 1910
Don BALDINO	4,380	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets avail. six two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
JAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th June 1910.
ESPERIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
No. 59 Hornby Road. Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 9th June	2 a.m. Direct.
DUMRA	1,692	Fri. 10th June	6 a.m. Direct †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th June sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 6th June sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 7th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.
4th June, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafleur	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,865	Rebuffat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363		29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538		27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	8th June 1910
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd August ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th ,, ,,
HLYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	30th ,, ,,
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	13th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne	11th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	22nd ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	658
Bombay to New York	908
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1019

Fare.—Rs. 375.

For further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING

CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN MAY 1908.

BAKER VIDAL & CO.,

BOMBAY.
ARMY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS,
Opened an Indian Branch of
F. P. BAKER & CO., London.

Owing to the increase of their business they are now compelled to move into more extensive premises. Their new address is:—
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING.
Letters should be addressed —
"POST BOX 268, Bombay."
Telegrams:
"WHEVIBA, Bombay."

BAKER VIDAL & Co. Undertake

SHIPPING—In all its Branches. Passages booked to all parts of the World free of charge. Passengers met and assisted on arrival and departure. Baggage, etc., cleared and despatched at lowest rates. Fullest information of sailings by all Lines sent on application. Freight despatched at regular intervals by cheap cargo steamers.

SUPPLY—Goods of every possible kind obtained from the cheapest markets. Absolutely inclusive quotations for delivery of goods to any station in the East are given free of charge.

INSURANCE of every kind. Baggage insured against all risks, damages and pilferage from any place in India, &c., to any place at Home at the lowest possible rates.

WAREHOUSING.—Baggage stored and insured.

LONDON OFFICE:
F. P. BAKER & CO.,
4 and 5, BOND COURT,
WALBROOK, E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nawera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Goshin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives sums for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....$1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Sarawak (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Mentsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and short-period rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

EXPERT WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING.

For nearly half a century we have made the repairing of watches and clocks special and important features of our business. These departments are under the control of expert and practical watchmakers and watch constructors, who are more than competent to handle skilfully the most complicated mechanism, such as Repeaters, Clock Watches Calendars, Chronographs or a watch carrying a combination of all these functions.

Do not forget that more watches are ruined, more fine pieces of jewellery spoiled by poor workmen than in any other way. Do not, therefore, take any chances with your valuables. Bring them to us and we can assure you prompt and thorough service and reasonable charges.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. CAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Another Newspaper Canard!

THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD using Dunlop 'Juniors' beat Vardon & Taylor twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—
Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S
ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," Is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at its Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "HIMALAYA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 13th June, 1910, the TIMINGS of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED. Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables, exhibited at Stations.

2. The Up and Down Weekly Steam Excursion Trains will NOT run AFTER MONDAY, the 13th June, 1910.

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 13th JUNE, 1910 at 4 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME), for the consideration of a letter from the Commissioner, regarding certain proposals made by Government in connection with the Corporation's application for raising a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 4th June, 1910.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 16th June, 1910, for the APPOINTMENTS of LECTURERS in the following subjects:—

Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.
Anæsthetics.
Infectious Diseases.

Remuneration, Rs. 200 per mensem for each Lecturer.

The holders of these appointments will also be required to work in their subjects in the College Hospitals. The Tenure of the appointments will be for 5 years renewable after that every year to 10 years.

Medical men with special qualifications in the subjects need apply enclosing copies of their qualification certificates and other testimonials.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 31st May, 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, opposite the Church Gate station, up to 12 noon (standard time), on MONDAY, the 20th June, 1910, for

(1) The loading, unloading and stacking of Coal at the several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section and all Branches, for a period of 21 years, from 1st July, 1910 to 31st October, 1912.

(2) Loading Coal on engine Tenders at the several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section and all Branches, for a period of 2½ years from 1st July, 1910, to 31st October 1912.

(3) The purchase of Coal ashes thrown out by the Locomotive Engines, on the whole of Broad Gauge section, including all branches, and at Sabarmati Oil Mill, for 16 months from 1st July, 1910, to 31st October, 1911.

II. Tenders must be submitted separately for each Locomotive Foreman's Section, though any one contractor may tender for as many Sections as he chooses.

III. Forms of Tenders can be had on applications to the Undersigned, the District Locomotive Superintendents, Parel and Ahmedabad, the Locomotive Foreman, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Godhra and Ratlam and Drivers in Charge, Kanrakhadi and Gangapur, on payment of annas eight for each.

Forms of Tender may be sent at any of the above mentioned offices.

IV. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest, highest, or any Tender.

V. Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash, as earnest money, with each Tender, which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute the contract. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer.

VI. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company or Order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash deposits.

VII. Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tender for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal" or "Tender for the purchase of Coal Ashes," or "Tender for Loading Coal on Engines."

W. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works,
2nd June, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cheeknaats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 145 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 145 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for double hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agents adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE KING'S
FUNERAL
and other subjects.

Last appearance of "LUCIO" in the "Metamorphosis of the Queen of Hearts."

Three shows, times and prices as usual.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

DEDION BOUTON CAR, genuine, to be SOLD, 8 H.P., nearly new Tyres, everything complete, in absolute perfect condition throughout, a most reliable Car! Price Rs. 1,900 or near offer. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p.a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43 Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 235,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AUTOMOBILISTS, anxious to possess a reliable, durable, and efficient car, are requested to write or call at THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retained or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE".—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - - -
AND - - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as rolled topped office table, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, dining, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almyrah, cupboards, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, 3 new phonographs with records.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 148 of 1909, Karimabioi vs. Moosabhai:—

Paris made large safe 64 by 36 by 25 inches, cotton mattresses, copper pots, etc.

By order of Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Hunsraj Wagji, the Receivers in suit No. 797 of 1909. (Davji Wagji vs. Hunsraj Wagji and another):—

Wardrobes, clothe and hanging press, chest of drawers, partitions, books, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram, with grey horse and harness.
1 rubber-tyred victoria, with grey Arab horse.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Physician in charge St. George's Hospital, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Hospital premises, Bori Bunder, the following:—

Iron tape cots, screens, ice boxes, cupboards, writing tables, copper hot water boilers, lamps, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 21 cases 30s and 60s Ring and Twist Cheeses English Bleached Yarn.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs B. S. Hablo and Co. of Manchester, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th day of June, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on account and at the risk and cost of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. THE KRISHNA MILLS, Ld. of BEAWAR.

Ex. S. S. "City of Calcutta."

6 cases approximately 1634lbs. 30s. American Ring Twist yarn on cheeses.

15 cases approximately 4884lbs. 60s. Egyptian Twist yarn on cheeses.

Samples drawn by Mr. H. Gannon from the above shipments can be seen at his office 15 Bank Street, Fort, and will be produced at the time of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time sale and the balance to be paid and the delivery taken of the cases within 4 days from the sale.

The net weight of the yarn may now possibly be less than the invoice weight as shown in the seller's invoice which will be produced at the time of sale. The actual weight can be verified at the time of taking delivery and the difference (if any) between that and the invoice weight will by refunded.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS OF VALUABLE AND RARE OLD STAMPS.

Auction sale of valuable and rare old stamps, albums and office furniture.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the State Philatelic Co., No. 19 Churchgate Street, Fort.

A large collection of old and valuable used and unused stamps, albums, and office furniture, such as, tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of the intending purchasers, and will be on view four days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 214 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 7th June, 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jetha of The Bombay Co., Ltd near the Hydraulic Press godown at Colaba, on account of the concerned the following bales of cotton salved from the boat that capsized in the harbour:—

214 Bales cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th June, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

By order of the executor of the pledgee and on account and of the risk of the pledgor, Mr. Ardeser Pestonji Davar—

1 pearl bracelet.

On account and at the risk of the shippers a consignment of superior English flooring tiles:—

A set of 50 square yards superior design.
A do. 50 do. do.
A do. 50 do. do.
A do. 50 do. do.
5 cases each, 500 pcs. white glazed tiles
A lot of coloured glazed tiles for dado bath and toilet rooms.
A lot of coloured borders, size 6 by 3; 9 by 3; 6 by 1, etc.
A sample consignment of watches consisting of 57 nickel and silver thin edge.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1910.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)
FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.
DUTCH HAVANAS.

			Rs.	A.
Prima Vera	... ...	per 50	6	8
El Balcon	... ...	,, 50	5	8
La Silvera	... ...	,, 50	4	8
La Crema	... ...	,, 50	4	0

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

			Rs.	A.
Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's	per 50		3	4
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100		3	8
La Zenobia, Spotted	... ,, 100		7	8
La Simpatica	... ... ,, 100		6	0

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.

OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Maien	Liaoyang	Eyojin Port
Changchung	Lyong	Arthur
Dalton (Dairy)	Mukden Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tichling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KRETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 3.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	...81 13-16—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25·27 + 0·1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·48 1-2—0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 11-16 —1-16
Do. 2 months hence...	... 24 3-4—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1-2 per cent. since 2-6-10	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ...	... £ 175,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments—Madras Rs. 60,000 at 1-3 15	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 85 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	3 3-8 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 90,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 60,000

MANCHESTER, June 3.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	150
Do. Day's Imports...	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand Steady	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Strong.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	7-94—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 5/16 unchgd

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·64	7·57	7·23	6·84	6·33
Mid Uplands	+13	+13	+13	+9	+9
G. O. C.					

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
Liverpool	6·54	6·51	6·50	6·49
	+9	+9	+9	+9

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-4

NEW YORK, June 3.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	8,000
Do. Last year	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York ..... July 14·78 +24	Declined owing to bearish Government condition upon and advanced on limited offering.
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·32 + 2	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	Mutilated.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 3/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 5-8—3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 5-8 +1-8
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Holiday.
Do. at New Orleans ...	

	bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports	41,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	20,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	54,000
Do. Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	456,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	235,000

LONDON, June 3.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 17-32.
Buyers or Sellers...	... Sellers.
Months	... June-July
Fair Coconada C. I. F. London ...	5 26-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	5 30/32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	5 27-32
Cotton Stock in London	4,070 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1-2	
" " months, June-July.	
" " Ports, Dunkirk.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	31 5/8
Month—May.	
Buyers, etc.—Done.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	31 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done	
Tone—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	36
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	57 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-11 Done.

ARRIVALS.

"Olympia", "Stanley Hall", "Lady Lewis".

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 6 0
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 2 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay... ...	... £0 13 0
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	... £ 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	... £11 0 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp	... £5 12 6

BOMBAY, June 4.

MONEY.

Money market remains easier.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened weak at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward	...1s. 3 15/16d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1/3 31/32
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
" Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. 15 July
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/32d
France 3 m/s " ...	... 169 1/2
Marks 3 m/s " ...	... 137 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133 1-2
" Shanghai ...	... 179 1/4
" Japan ...	... 151

The market is quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

2 1-2 per cent Notes Blank ...	Rs. 95	4	0
3 per cent Notes Blank	" 81	4	0
Port Trust Guaranteed	" 102	8	0
4 p. c. Port Trust unguaranteed Blank Long period	" 100	8	0
4 " " " Blank Short period	" 100	0	0
4 " Municipal Bonds Blank Long period	" 98	8	0
4 " " " " Short period	" 98	4	0
5 " " Tanna " Long period	" 114	8	0
5 " " " " Short period	" 106	0	0
5 " " Sanitary "	" 112	8	0
4 " City Improvement Trust	" 98	4	0
French Lottery Bonds	" 234	0	0

BULLION.

On Saturday morning telegrams received from London for Bar silver showed 1-16 less both for ready and forward and New York also declined by 1-8.

London market having declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market is quiet but steady," our market opened steady at "Rs. 72-10-0 for the first settlement, but business being nominal there was no fluctuation and forwards closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was moderate and about 50 to 60 packages changed hands. Local Gold market was quiet and unchanged. Up-country and local demand seemed very poor and no improvement in prices is taking place. Demand for sovereigns remains very little.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	4	0
117 Penny	72	3	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	10	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Firm. London prices were 6d. up. Demand for ready and forward was more and prices advanced by 3 to 4 annas.

Rapeseed :—Quiet. London prices were 3d. down. There being few buyers and sellers, prices remained unchanged.

Wheat :—Quiet. London market declined by 1. Sellers being more, prices locally declined by an anna.

Castorseed :—Dull. Demand being poor prices declined by four annas.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Mowrasseed, Poppyseed : Quiet but steady. Demand for ready and forward was poor and very little business has been done. Prices were unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 0 0
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 12 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... " 5 14
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 10
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 6 13
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 8
Castorseed ...	... " 26 to 37
Mowrasseed... ...	... " 6 9
Maize	... " 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... " 43 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... " 42 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	}
Gulburga do. ...	} " 51 to 52
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 26/5	}
Do. do do 85/15	} " 46 to 50
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	}
Do, Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 44 to 45
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} " 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	" 32 to 33
Hard Red...	" 30 to 31
Cottonseed	" 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 3rd June :—

Wheat	6,976 cwts
Linseed	8,566 "
Rapeseed	3,455 "
Gingellyseed	853 "
Poppyseed...	3,182 "
Groundnuts...	581 "
Castorseed	3,621 "
Rice	60,454 "
Myrabollams	3,868 "
Cottonseed	12,246 "
Mowrasseed...	353 "
Gram	7,311 "
Joowar	4,237 "
Maize	5 "

SPINNINGS.

David's	382	1-2 to 385
Central India	1,730	
Swadeshi...	1,112	1-2
Kohinoor	690	
Colaba	1,110	
Currimbhoy	975	
Emperor Edward	667	1-2
Khatao	695	
Morarji	3,200	
Framji Petits	1,785	
Shoiapur...	4,150	
Swadeshi	1,105	
Crescent...	82	1-2
Empress...	170	
Jeovraj	210	
Luxmi Cotton	1,490	
Standard	1,080	
Southern Maratha	185	
Khandelah	940	
Ahmedabad-Advance	415	
Century...	230	
Nagpore...	1,700	less int.
City	720	
Phoenix	85	
Sun Mill...	105	
Madras	2,800	
Western	362	1-2
Hindustan	420	
Indian Manufacturing... ...	350	
Mungaldass	305	
Sassoon	900	
Sassoon Silk	620	
Ripon	600	Quiet
Jamshed	163	1/4
James Greaves"...	190	
Howard Bullough	375	
Connaught	185	
Imperial	90	to 95
Leopold	28	
Bombay Dyeing	555	
Textile	900	
Coorla	550	
Fazalbhai	207	1-2
Finlay Mills	230	
New Great Eastern	185	
Presidency	450	
Jubilee	200	

PRESSES.

Bruel Cawnpur	145
Volkarts	650
Mofussil	815
Akbar	5,000
Bombay Cotton...	75
Hingoli	105
Bombay Burmah	527 1-2
Tramway Ord	95
Bombay Flour Mill	995
Kemp & Co	127
Port Canning	295
Albert (Karachi)	850
Fost Press	1,390
Berar Mfg. C.	565
Prince of Wales...	63 1-4
East India	900
Munmad	312 1-2
Bruel	142 1-2
Khamgaum	320
Sind	690
India	145
Mercantile	46 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	610
Tapti-Valley	477 1-2
Dholka	117
Patti	120
" New	95

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,470
Merchants Bank	10 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	54 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	71
Bank of Bengal...	1,495
" Madras	1,390
People's Bank of India ...	33
Bank of Burma	117 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Burma	537 1 2
Delhi Flour Mill...	112
Treacher & Co	540
Philips & Co Ld	50
Badam Pile	106
Meercks & Co	127
Steam Ord	295
" Pref	285
Tram "	160
Bombay Telephone Co. ...	38
Bombay Ice	15
Karachi Lighterage	95
Central Mining	295
Shivrajpore —	18
Oriental	9
Ramankna Manganese	9 1-4
Oriental Life	210
Stedar Carbonic Gas Co. ...	110
Tata	18 1-2
De do Ord	10 1-2
Do do Pref.	90
Do do Def.	73 1-2

COTTON.

On Saturday, Liverpool was 9 to 13 points up, whereas New York futures were 24 and 2 up. Our market at Colaba remained steady and Demand for ready from the mills and exporters was moderate and no change of importance had taken place in prices. Liverpool opener showed 1 to 2 points loss. The Market for futures was easier and there being local and up-country sellers prices declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Good Broach opened at Rs. 293 but there being more sellers prices declined at the close to Rs. 288.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Bussank	...Akola ...	297
100	do	...Amraoti ...	288
100	Hope Mills	...Parbhani ...	290
100	S J David	...Hinganghat ...	275
200	H Goculdas & Co...	Pulgaon ...	253
200	Phoenix Mills	...Broach ...	300
300	Swan Mills	...Bagalkot ...	292
300	G Cotton & Co	...Parbhani ...	270
290	Hindustan Mills	...Bengal ...	262
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	254
	" Good	...	252
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	284
	" Good	...	269
	Sind Punjab Fine	...	261
	" Good	...	256
	Khandesh Fine	...	287
	" Good	...	277
	Amraoti Fine	...	301
	" Good	...	291
	Akola Khangaum Fine	...	302
	" Good	...	291
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	302
	" Good	...	293
	Yeotmal Fine	...	305
	" Good	...	295
	Nagpore Fine	...	309
	" Good	...	299
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	314
	" Good	...	304
	Methia Fine	...	285
	" Good	...	275
	Broach Gin Fine	...	325
	" Good	...	319
	Sawginned Fine	...	323 May
	Coompta Ginned	...	315 "
	Westerns "	...	303

FUTURES.

Broach Good	...	288 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	218 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 3rd June :—

Khandeish	...	115	Bales.
Central India... ...	...	1121	"
Barsi and Nagpur ...	...	123	"
Berar	...	120	"
Central Provinces ...	...	.....	"
Oomras... ...	...	1,602	"
Dholera	...	1,983	"
Broach... ...	...	521	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...	2,191	"
Westerns	...	513	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	...	.....	"
Rajputana	...	502	"
Sind	...	.....	"
Persian	...	.....	"
Other sorts	...	.....	"
Total ...		7,193	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 3.

Opening Tone and Prices.	
Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	4,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
June—July	7·62 — 2
July—Aug.	7·58 + 1
Aug.—Sept	7·28 unchgd
Sept.—Oct.	6·83 — 1
Oct.—Nov..	6·62 — 1
Nov.—Dec.	6·53 — 1
Dec.—Jan.	6·49 — 2
Jan.—Feb.	6·49 — 2
Feb.—Mar.	6·47 — 2

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	" 41 4
Spelter S M ...	...	" 18 4
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	
G ...	...	
Georgahutte ...	...	" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16	10, 12	" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, June 3.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
5 Bundles ...		18,105	6,326

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
5 Bundles ...	...	3,874	...
2 do ...	...	3,300	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Sundry Importers ...	Firoozi	Jeddah
M Mackenzie & Co ...	Linga	C Mandvie

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd June, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	17	20,458
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	24	28,604

LONDON, June 4.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 5-8 —3-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·27 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20 50+0-1-1-2
Bar Silver Spot.	24 5-8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence	24 11/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 2nd June 1910.	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 5-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)...	77-9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans...	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	3 3-8 unchgd

£ 5,000 from Australia has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency.

MANCHESTER, June 4.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000 Bales.
Do, day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	... "
Do, day's Sales of East Indian ...	250 "
Do. day's Imports	4,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Quiet.
Mid Americans	8·02+3
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 5-16 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·83	7·56	7·23
	—1	—1	—2
Mid Uplands	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
	6·81	6 59	6·50
G. O. C.	—3	—4	—4

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.F.
Liverpool	6·47	6·45	6·45
	—4	—4	—4

NEW YORK, June 4.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Do Last year	7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	6,000
Do. Exports to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York ..... July 14·80+ 2	Declined owing to unfavourable financial condition and Wall Street selling and advanced on bull support and short covering.
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12·21—3	
Spot Cotton at New York...	14·90 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	8 1-4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 5-8—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1/2—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 16·66+11
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct. 12·30+ 1

LONDON, June 4.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	61,000
Do. Speculation	2,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	25,000
Do. Actual Export	2,000
Do. Import of the Week	29,000
Do. Stock	582,000
East Indian Total Sales — ...	1,100
Do, Indian Speculation	300
Do, Indian Export	300
Do, Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,200
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	200
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do. Indian Stock.	40,000
American Afloat	60,000
Indian Afloat	23,000
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	2,210,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	268,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	2,940,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Dunkirk	
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	32
Months—May	
Buyers. etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	32
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Port—London.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ...	41 1-4
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	58
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-2 Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 8 1/4

Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamio Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	5	9	40 a.m.	5	20
Teheran ...	5	12	30 p.m.	1	15
Suez	5	2	40 p.m.	0	20

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythres and Abyssinia are forwarded vis Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Sua wei and Weining (4-6-10).

M. Deutsch (de La Meurthe) has offered a cup for competition each year between the constructors of different types of aeroplanes. The rules of this contest have been drawn up by the Aero Club, and the cup will go this year to the designe, of the machine to first fly from Paris (Issy-les-Moulineaux) to Orleans (manœuvring ground). The attempt must be made between September 1 and October 31, and during the voyage the aviator must rise to a minimum height of three hundred feet.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GREAT BRITAIN

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—May 23, at Murree, the wife of Major W Beadon, 54th Sikhs (F F) of a daughter.

KING—May 27, at George's Terrace, Murree, the wife of E J King, 10th Royal Hussars, of a daughter.

MAY—May 12, at Chandernagore, the wife of W. C May, of a son.

WALKER—May 20, at Calcutta, the wife of John H Walker, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GURNEY—May 15, at 10, Marsden Street, Calcutta, Walter Gurney, aged 41 years.

SMITH—May 22, at 7, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the residence of her daughter Phoebe, the widow of the late Major Adam Smith, aged 67 years.

SCOTT—May 30, at Asansol, Philipp William Guest Scott, District Engineer, E I Ry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, and Lucio at the Novelty Theatre, 7 and 10 p.m.

Maxim : "It isn't what a man's got in the bank but what he's got in his head, that makes him a great merchant."—G. H. Lorimer.

United Men's Meeting.—Mr. Arthur Mayall will give an address to men in the Y.M.C.A. Hall on Thursday, June, the 9th, at 9-15 p.m. Subject : "Follow the Gleam."

Dhunjeebhoy Ebalijee Allbless Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 667 of which there were 101 males, 228 females, and 338 children.

Popular Ambulance Demonstration.—On Saturday, June 11th, at 9-15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, Lieut-Col. H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., will lecture on "First Aid to the Injured" and an ambulance demonstration will be given by a well-known local corps. Admission free.

Lecture at Y. M. C. A.—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will deliver a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Tuesday, June the 14th, at 6·30 p.m. Subject : "The Kingdom of Christ, and the Spirit of the Age." Admission free by ticket to be obtained from the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Monsoon Saturday Populars at the Y.M.C.A.—An excellent programme has been arranged for the Saturday evenings during the Monsoon, and season tickets are being issued at Rs. 5 admitting to 14 entertainments. For Syllabus see advertisement columns.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Majunga, Nossibe, Lourenco Marques, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, per s.s. "Kauzler," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow, the 7th June. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Reported Theft.—Lakhmibai, a Hindu widow, residing on the first floor of a house at Naoroji Hill, reports that during her absence from home between 6 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. on Friday, the padlock on her door was removed, drawers forced open and ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 3,140 carried away.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regt., the Band of the Battalion will play the following programme of music under the direction of Bandmaster A. F. Hawkes at the Esplanade at 9 to-night :—

March	Buryasthe ... Weber
Overture	Zehn Madchen und Kein Mann ... Seppe
Dances	Hungarian 1 and 2 ... Brahms
Selection	The Cherry Girl ... Caryll
Piccolo Solo	The deep blue sea ... Brewer
Valse	Bluetaans ... Lolair
Selection	Aida ... Verdi
Japanese Romance	Poppies ... Moret

Kathiawar News.—On Thursday the driver of the one down passenger train which leaves Wadhwan at 1-10 a. m., on arrival at Limbdi, found some part the remains of a woman who had been run over; other remains were found at mile 94. Police enquiries show that the woman had been murdered in a village under

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 8th instant about 8 a m with the following passengers :—Mr W Hayhoe, Lt G Henderson, Capt J Lawrence, Mrs B Taylor and infant and Miss D B Woolving.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 3rd June 1910 should be regarded as a non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the stream.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Magdala	Limond	Calcutta, May 22
4	Dumra	Manley	Karachi, June 3
4	Strathgarry	Neill	Calcutta, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Countess Warwick	Raddish	Genoa, &c
	India	Haddock	London
	Glamorgan	Jones	Hull, &c
	Pennine Range ...	Blance	Calcutta
	Trawbridge	Marrs	Antwerp
5	Djiboute	Quentin	Havre, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Aleppo, for Hull, &c.
" Himalaya, for London.
" Braunfels, for Hamburg, etc.

MADRAS.

26	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
27	Langdale	London
29	Holywell	London
31	Lichtenfels	Antwerp
1	Umbleti	Calcutta June

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia Homeward bound passed Suez on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—115 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 32 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 54 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 21 cwts old rubber, John E Munitt ; 2,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co ; 25 bales wool, J Karra ; 110 bales wool, N Mohandas ; 37 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 225 bales wool, B Hurbhum ; 55 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

City of Benares s—1,500 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey, 140 cwts rags, C Peraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Amatonga s—1,030 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Himalaya s—182 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—180 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Coinder Castle s—5,937 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 202 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HAVRE.

Djiboute s—315 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co : 141 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Calcutta s—400 bales hemp, 317 bales cotton waste and fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sonday and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Kingsway s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,012 cwts linseed, 266 bales cotton fly and 12 bales rugs C Boggiano and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djiboute s—600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—594 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 13 bales cotton, N Futtally and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 bale twist and 6 bales piece goods, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1 bale twist and 6 bales piece goods, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING E. V. A.

Bombay, 6th June.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade Orders is published for information.

. . . . .

Major J W Hawes Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted leave of absence from 6th to 20th June.

. . . . .

With reference to the above order Major R W B Pennington will take command of the corps during the absence of Major Hawes.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lieut.,
Act. Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Umkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Shulshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	5
H Harbour	0	0	10
Total.....	10	9	87
This day last year	9	8	81

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 4th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	105	55	6
B	137	90	6
B	122	126	12
C	48	28	3
D	87	19	4
E	134	12	1
E	43	63	5
F	59	10	1
G	26	1	0
Total ...	761	399	38
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,160

A LETTER has been received at Portsmouth from an expert who has been engaged in the search for the lost "Waratah." The writer expresses the opinion that the ship lies within three hundred miles of Durban, having either foundered in endeavouring to turn head to sea or "turned turtle." The "Waratah" being a new ship, all her loose gear would be doubly lashed. The experts still engaged in the search are expecting to hear daily of wreckage being picked up. This must sooner or later be liberated by the hatchways bursting open.

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE ESPLANADE BAR,
WITH
JOHN ROBERT'S BILLIARD SALOON,
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OLD PARSEE GEORGE,
REMOVED after 22 years from the 1st Esplanade Cross Lane to the new 3rd ESPLANADE CROSS LANE, opposite to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company.
McEWAN'S
ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.
Near Crawford Market.
A few minutes' walk from Tramway Line.
Wine, &c., of the best quality.
Charges comparatively very moderate.
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FRESH FLOWERS.
BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pade to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.
SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
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FOR SALE,
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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
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GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
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TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
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WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.
If we cannot suit you no one else can.
No unnecessary and vexatious delays.
Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.
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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
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AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's
NOVELTIES.
DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,
HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE AT YOUR SERVICE.
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E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.
IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—
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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 6th June, 1910.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Many people imagine that the reason the extreme of poverty is reached so often in England is because the virtue—or science—of thrift is not understood and most certainly not practised in that most advanced and enterprising country. There are many ways of being thrifty. A man may avoid all unnecessary expenditure on himself or his family, may so utilise money, food and clothing as to get the very best degree of value out of them, may deny himself and his belongings, every enjoyment that costs money and laboriously lay by for the inevitable series of rainy days that loom on the horizon of most weary wayfarers on the world's high roads. There are always certain individuals who practise thrift in some one of these directions, cheerfully or sadly, according to temperament. The French peasant is joyous at all times while he contrives to keep within his very narrow margin, though he may indulge in pungent remarks on the reckless, feckless ways of "les seigneurs." The German plods on quite content, confident of the modest future, secured to him by his own, his employer's and the State's contributions to an old age or invalid pension. But the bulk of English artisans or labourers took little thought for old age. They did, indeed, religiously provide for their funerals by subscriptions to burial clubs. This ghastly form of thrift shut out the dread of that last shame, a pauper's funeral, but the British workman who struggled to lay by for the non-working remnant of his life was the exception, not the rule. It remains to be seen whether an Old Age Pension Act with the prospect of five shillings a week from the State when 70 years have been lived through, will stimulate or deaden this tendency. But if thrift of a consistent and all-pervading nature be not visible to the observer of the national life of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, he must admit that the spirit of saving, which is not exactly synonymous, is abroad to some purpose as proved in articles contributed to the *Times* giving the returns of Trustee and Post Office Saving Banks during ninety years from 1819 to 1908. These show that Trustee Banks until 1861, the only institutions that took charge of the small savings of investors and paid interest on them, had by that year in their 645 banks £41,546,475 to the credit of 1,643,822 depositors or a fraction over £25 a head. In that year the Post Office Savings Bank came into being with its marvellous conveniences for the encouragement of thrift in the humblest worker, however far from busy centres he plied his daily toil.

It was a wise man who suggested to Mr. Gladstone, then in the heyday of his financial career, that the alliance of Savings Banks with the Post Office would train the people to care in husbanding their resources. Mr. Charles Sikes, afterwards knighted, member of a Huddersfield banking firm, conceived the idea, elaborated it and wrote to Mr. Gladstone in 1859, urging the adoption of his plan, pointing out the advantages it would confer on the country. He dwelt on the fact that hundreds of towns, many of them very large, had no Savings Banks under Government control, that might help to promote in the people habits of forethought and thrift, absolute essentials to their progress and prosperity. He gave as an additional reason for enlarging the scope of Savings Banks, that the aggregate income of the working classes had gone on increasing until it reached "a magnitude beyond all former experience." The amount of their earnings was estimated that year at 170 millions sterling, and yet the yearly deposits in Trustee Savings Banks were less than eight millions. Once Mr. Gladstone was convinced that the scheme proposed by Mr. Sikes was sound and could be carried out without much expense to the State, by adopting the medium of the Post Office for its establishment, he embarked on it and in the short space of two years Post Office Savings Banks were opened all over the Kingdom. The Money Order system was introduced concurrently and has conferred benefits almost as great on the public. The new banks differed very little from the old Trustee establishments. They received no greater encouragement from Government, which fully recognised the excellence of the Trustee Banks, but they offered to the humblest depositor in every corner of the United Kingdom means as simple and as cheap of placing money to his credit. They gave about the same interest, and their rules and by-laws were almost identical. As Mr. Sikes had foreseen, the State reaped a sufficient margin of profit to cover the cost. Figures show their undoubted success. In the first year's transactions 178,495 depositors were interested with £1,698,221 to their credit, or about £9 per person. In 1892, thirty years later, nearly five and a half million individuals had seventy-five and three-quarter millions sterling against their names. In other ten years, over nine million depositors had 144 1/2 million or a little short of £16 each in the Banks. By 1908 the savings had increased to over 160 millions among eleven million depositors who had moreover twenty millions and a half invested in Government stock, giving something more than £16 to each of them.

These figures, good as they are, and representing a much greater number of people than when Trustee Savings Banks were the sole refuge of the poor man, show smaller savings per head than these Banks did in 1861 when they held an average of £25 for each depositor. It was a pity that Sir Charles Sikes did not live to see the almost incredible growth of his admirable scheme. Seldom has the ideal of a philanthropist been so quickly realised and so emphatically justified both in the benefits it conferred and in the recognition of its advantages by the very people for whose good the originator laboured. He was so fortunate as to induce the Government to adopt his plan and make it part of the business of the State. The Trustee Savings Banks are still going strong, though their number has decreased before the march of their formidable Post Office rivals. Those that remain—222—hold much of the savings of the working-classes. Last November they had 54 millions sterling in such deposits, besides nine and a half millions invested for their clients in authorised funds. These Banks undergo a yearly searching audit by a Government Inspection Committee and public confidence in them justly remains unshaken. In the United Kingdom there are nearly 13 million Savings Bank depositors, or one in three of the population and they own about £220,000,000. If these results have been attained by a people whose forte is not thrift, how much more could they not save if taught to shun the criminal folly of waste and extravagance. When the cooking and household economy classes have become part of the real business of school life into which they are introduced and the teaching there is real, not theoretical only, the day of a healthier, cleaner and better managed home should dawn for those who have to work for daily bread for themselves and their families. They now strive to save for their old age against terrible odds, but what will £17 per head do after all to lessen the rigors of the dark days when they cannot work? If the prospect of five weekly shillings now secured to every poor person, aged 70, impels him to increase that modicum by thrift and wise management, the Old Age Pension Act will have worked more benefit to the Nation than even its friends foretold. But if it makes him more reckless, its opponents will be justified in their gloomy prognostications.

THE LATE SIR W. GURDON.

THE death of Sir William Brampton Gurdon recalls a well known episode which, as Viscount Morley says, made much clatter of tongue in its day, in the late Mr. Gladstone's life, and which may well be recounted here in brief, as the main issue depended on a constitutional point of no little importance. Sir William was Mr. Gladstone's Private Secretary during his first and greatest Premiership from 1868 till the beginning of 1874, which was marked by several important measures, notably the disestablishment of the Church of England in Ireland, the Educational Act of 1871 and the abolition of purchase in the Army. Gladstone's famous administration was drawing to its close, when in August 1873 there arose the necessity for a re-arrangement of offices in the Cabinet owing to dissensions among his lieutenants. Mr. Robert Lowe, who became later Viscount Sherbrooke, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, but he was now made Home Secretary, and Mr. Gladstone himself took his place at the Exchequer in addition to his own office of First Lord of the Treasury. The question at once arose whether by accepting this new and additional office, Mr. Gladstone had vacated his seat in Parliament and had become liable to re-election by the voters of Greenwich, which he represented. Standing again just then for re-election at Greenwich, was considered very risky, and it was thought that he would be thrown out. So his opponents insisted that his new office of Chancellor necessitated his re-appearance before his electors. Mr. Gladstone thought otherwise as he had already been re-elected when he had assumed the office of First Lord of the Treasury. Gurdon, as his Private Secretary, took a keen interest in this troublous question for months. It was thought advisable to obtain the opinion of the ablest lawyers of the Crown, who, as usual, gave authoritative advice in both directions. Gurdon drew up a very able statement of the case for the lawyers. Unluckily Mr. Gladstone's own Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, one of the best lawyers of the day, was decidedly of opinion that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer should seek again the suffrages of his voters. Lord Young, who was then Lord Advocate, sided with Selborne. But the late Lord Coleridge who was just then appointed Lord Chief Justice was just as decisive on the other side, viz., that there was no need of a re-election. Baron Branwell and Sir George Jessel agreed with Coleridge who was Attorney General when the question first arose. If the case came up before the law courts, Mr. Gladstone might well think, with the high authorities on both sides, that it might last as long as the Tichborne case which was then going on. In the end he decided that there was no cause for re-election. But before Parliament could meet he decided upon a dissolution which was announced on 24th January 1874, and which, as is well-known, ended in his serious defeat and the victory of the Conservatives at the polls. Lord Selborne in his recently published memoirs said that he never doubted that this controversy about re-election was the determining cause of this historic dissolution of 1874 which heralded the imperialistic administration of Beaconsfield. Viscount Morley is however positive that the controversy had nothing whatever to do with the dissolution. Probably we may now know the truth as Sir William Gurdon must have left behind him papers which, if published, would solve the mystery. Now since Gurdon's death there are left only three persons who served Mr. Gladstone as Private Secretaries at different times in his career—Sir George Murray, Sir Arthur Godley, who has recently been raised to the peerage as Lord Kilbracken and, Viscount Gladstone, the statesman's son, who is now Governor-General of South Africa.

KASAULI.

IN spite of the establishment of the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, the attendance of patients for anti-rabic treatment at the older institution at Kasauli continues to grow—in fact during the year 1909, so the annual report tells us, the numbers showed a marked advance over those of any previous year. There were altogether 1,937 patients including 490 Europeans, compared with 1,389 in 1908 and 321 in 1900. The Army accounted for 260 cases as compared with 230 in 1908, and of non-military persons in Government employ 319 were treated as compared with 211 in the previous year. This increase, however, would seem to be a matter for congratulation rather than alarm, for, while it is difficult to decide exactly how much of it is due to a possible increase of the disease and how much to a growing faith in the efficacy of the treatment, the Medical Director tells us that any real increase of the disease can scarcely be maintained to have occurred. Consequently we must believe that wider knowledge of the treatment and greater facilities for obtaining it are bringing it this greater field of work. Government measures for facilitating the despatch of indigent persons are being used to a growing extent. Patients from this Presidency during the year decreased from 124 to 80, a result which is due to the establishment of the Coonoor Institute, while Madras naturally sent no cases at all. Patients, however, from the United Provinces were nearly double in number, 394 as compared with 200, and the figures for the Punjab and Bengal also show remarkable advances. Modifications dictated by the teaching of experience have been made to some extent in the treatment and the number of failures, that is of persons who died of rabies more than fifteen days after the completion of the course, was satisfactorily low. The percentage was 0·57 which compares favourably with that for the whole period since the Institute was founded, 0·62, but is not as satisfactory as in the year 1903, when it fell to 0·36. The report mentions that additional quarters have been provided for indigent Indians, and the building of additional waiting rooms, laboratory extension, and further additional quarters for the poor are being commenced. It is also intended to erect a hostel for middle class Indians and quarters for the Indian nobility, and when these have been completed, there will be accommodation for all classes.

LADY ADAMSON arrived at Rangoon from home yesterday and leaves to-day with the Lieut.-Governor for Maymyo.

IT is rumoured that J. Taylor and H. Vardon, the well-known professional golfiers, have been engaged to come to India to open the new course at Calcutta.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned (1) the conversion of twenty second-hand vehicles on the East Indian Railway for use as departmental wagons in connection with shoots and tipplers at Howrah Coal depot, also (2) interlocking Malakwal station yard of the North-Western Railway.

RAI BAHADUR BALA RAM, officiating Deputy Engineer-in Chief, and Mr. Dawson, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway, are appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that Railway from 5th June and until further orders, vice Mr. Haughton retired.

THE Council of the United Service Institute of India have selected as the subject for the gold medal essay for 1910-11 "The maintenance of law and order in India, considered in relation to the mutual co-operation of Civil and Military powers in the Country." As a special case this competition, instead of being only open to members of the U.S.I. will be open to all Gazetted officers of the Civil administrations, Navy, Army and Volunteers. The essays which must be strictly anonymous and must be posted to reach the Secretary by 30th June 1911. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary U.S.I., Simla.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE PREVENTION OF FLOODS.

Abdul Hamid's Archives.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 21.

THE Seine has risen once more owing to the recent heavy rains, and there has even been some fear that traffic on the river might be interrupted. The prospect has improved during the last day or two, so that all risk of such inconvenience seems to be well over. All the same, this new rise has served to remind the Parisians that measures for the prevention of a recurrence of the disaster witnessed during the winter are imperative, and that there is real necessity for their prompt adoption. I have before me a brochure, in which M. Berlier, a distinguished civil engineer, explains his plan for the construction of two tubes, starting from Ivry Port, passing between the forts of Vanves and Issy, and thence under the woods at Ville d'Avray to the south of Saint Germain to rejoin the Seine at Le Chateau de Villieres, a few hundred yards below Poissy. These tubes would be made of cement, and could be opened or closed at will, so that they would only be utilised when there was a superabundance of water. M. Berlier argues that no doubt can prevail as to the practical advantages of his scheme, seeing that the drainage system in Paris worked extremely well during the great floods. He admits that the expense would be enormous, and he suggests various methods for covering it. But he contends that the protection of Paris demands a pecuniary sacrifice. On the other hand, the syndicate of the persons concerned with the river traffic has just adopted a report, drawn up at its invitation by one of its members, who expresses the opinion that the system advocated by M. Berlier would be too expensive, and might not bring much relief. He recommends some improvement of the bridges under which the current runs with particular strength, including the Pont de la Tournelle, the Pont de l'Alma, the Pont de Sevres, and the Pont de Saint Cloud, the suppression of the lock at La Monnaie, and the enlargement of the small arm of the river at that point, as well as the abolition of the stores established on various quays, the widening of the Seine at Villensuve-Saint-Georges, and other practical, thoughtless important measures. All this could be done at much less cost than the construction of the tubes would entail, and as the persons specially interested in the river traffic approve of these suggestions there would seem to be a fair chance of their eventual adoption in whole or in part. There is, however, no time to be lost. Belgrand, the celebrated engineer, who did so much for the protection of Paris, considered that it was under the perpetual menace of serious floods, as, if all the tributaries of the Seine were to rise together, the disaster of 1658, 1740, and 1802 might be repeated. He urgued in fact, that no confidence could be reposed in the river, as, on the other hand, it was during periods of drought insufficient for the supply of water to the capital, the quality of the water being, moreover, at such times very poor, to say the least. Yet, as a high authority put it a quarter of a century ago, Paris has more to fear from great rises of the river than from low water. Hence the measures, whatever they may be, which are bound to be taken sooner or later for its protection.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

The demand for Dreadnoughts for the Austro-Hungarian navy has suddenly become the subject of lively discussion, and in Thursday's sitting of the Parliamentary Finance Committee it formed the almost exclusive topic of debate. The Socialist Deputies accused the Government of having obtained permission for the building of the New battleships in an improper manner, and declared that its proceedings implied an underhand avoidance of Parliamentary routine. Finally, these Deputies moved that the Finance Committee should suspend further action until exact information had been given by the Government as to its military and naval demands for 1911-1912. The Christian Socialist Deputy and ex-Minister for Labour, Dr. Gessmann, replied. He was able to state, from "authentic private information' that the Dreadnoughts were actually being built by the Stabilimento Technico at Trieste, but that this was "a purely private business," as no agreement had been made on the matter with the common Government. The firms engaged felt no anxiety as to the future of these ships as in case the Austrian Government were prevented by any State reasons from acquiring they would be sold to some foreign Government. The Liberal Deputy, Herr D. Sicht, reiterated that the House had a right to be informed about this affair after the English Parliament had occupied itself with the matter official and international notes on the subject have been exchanged. The public should also, continued the speaker, be clear upon the matter, in consideration of the unfavourable financial situation on the one hand and of the heavy taxation on the other. The numerous taxation projects had also disquieted the population. After several heated speeches it was resolved to demand from the Government that full information concerning the intended military Budget for 1911-1912 should be imparted to Parliament. The Finance Minister Ritter von Bilinski remarked that he himself was in ignorance at present of the Budgets for 1911-1912. At the close of the sitting of the Austrian Finance Comittee, Ritter von Bilinkie emphasised the following remarks which caused considerable sensation. He stated that the commencement of the building of the Dreadnoughts was officially unknown to the Austrian Government, and that no entry for such ships was to be found in the State accounts. He added that the Government had only just taken into consideration any military and naval plans. The "Neue Freie Presse" is indignant at the declaration of the Minister, and says : "Nobody can understand why the Finance Minister has not long ago stated that the Dreadnoughts building at Trieste docks are a private undertaking, but that part of them are intended to form a part of the future Austro-Hungarian fleet. The Parliamentary Dreadnought battle must at once be fought out, and the Government cannot always avoid coming to an explanation with Parliament. The Government must have the courage, if they are determined to have Dreadnoughts, to fight for them with heart and soul, and to leave off this childish hide-and-seek game with Parliament."

FIGHT IN THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY.

Extraordinary scenes marked the opening of the Cretan Assembly on Thursday. The proceedings were begun with prayers by the Bishop, after which M. Skuludis, the President, declared the session open, in the name of the King of Greece. This provoked a great demonstration from the Christian duputies and from the general public, and vociferous cheer were raised in favour of the union of Crete with Greece. The Mussulman deputies, who had not come unprepared for this display of feeling, immediately laid a written protest on the table. Their action was the signal for a storm of hoots and groans from the Christians and shouts of "Out with them!" "Turn them out!" were heard from all parts of the Chamber. In the midst of the hubbub, M. Micholidakis ascended the tribune and moved that the Chamber should take the oath to the King of Greece and confirm the past votes in favour of the annexation of the island by Greece. The speaker's proposal was received with fresh cheers by the Christian deputies, and the oath was taken by them with upraised hands. Nein Bey, the Mussulman deputy, thereupon moved towards the table to present a further protest, declaring that the Mussulman deputies did not recognise the annexation of Crete by Greece, and that they looked upon Crete as an autonomous State under the suzerainty of the Sultan. M. Dascalojannis, a Christian representative, rushed at him, and tore up the protest, while M. Manousakis, another Christian, violently attacked Neir Bey, striking him in the face. Other deputies and some militia officers joined in the fray, and the Musulmans were forcibly ejected from the Chamber, amid scenes of great disorder. The action of the Extremists did not meet with the general approval of the House, however, and the President, the members of the Government, and most of the other Christian deputies, expressed grave disapproval of their colleagues' action. M. Venizelos, the welknown political leader, declaring that they were unworthy of their mandates. An attempt was subsequently made to minimise the extent of the disorders, and a strict censorship was exercised over the telegrams describing the occurrence sent by foreign correspondents. Attempts were made to persuade the various foreign Press representatives not to report these disorderly scenes, but it was pointed out that such a course was impossible, as accounts of what had taken place would certainly be sent by the foreign Consuls to their Governments, while the correspondents would avail themselves of the first mail to despatch a full account of it. It was then urged by the authorities that the cries of "Out with them!" "Turn them out!" had been uttered, not by the Christian Deputies, but by the public in the galleries. This view, however, is not altogether consonant with the actual facts. Reuter's correspondent who, witnessed the scene, saw many members standing on their seats and with outstretched arms and hands pointing to the door, shouting at the Mussulmans, "Turn them out! Turn them out!" To-day both the more influential Deputies and the general public are alive to the gravity of the situation, and it is felt that only a final solution of the Cretan question can prevent still greater complications, in view of the fact that the financial crisis has reached an acute stage. The greater part of the peasant class has emigrated, and the few farmers left are those owning land in the neighbourhood of Candia, Canea, or Cethymo. Many men, too, who would otherwise have been available for work in the country are absorbed into the Militia. The Government has issued a special statistical report on the subject of emigration, and from this it would appear that the 114 members of the Chambers represent 61,128 voters, being an average of 536 constituents to each member.

ABDUL HAMID'S ARCHIVES.

It will be remembered that when the Young Turks captured Yildiz last year, besides jewels and treasures, they entered into the possession of the whole collection of secret reports and delations which had accumulated there during over a quarter of a century, thanks to the activity and industry of Abdul Hemid's secret agents. These archives of treachery, corruption, and intrigue have not yet even been counted, but their bulk fills 360 odd cases, which have been stored at the War Office. A Special Commission is at present engaged in classifying and registering these reports, but has been able to examine only about half so far. This heritage of the old regime is threatening to prove a regular Pandora's box for the new Government. The archives contain evidence and records of the shame of so many officials and others who yielded to the corruption of the secret service, that their publication would create incredible confusion and general consternation. Very few officials under Abdul Hamid were able to resist the temptation to do a little spy-work ; it was one of the only ways of securing advancement, and it is stated that many deputies, senators, Ambassadors, even Ministers, as well as numerous less important officials, have cause to dread the revelations of the Yildiz archives. It will be seen, therefore, that the disposal of these reports is a serious question. As yet the Government has given no indication of its intentions in this matter. But there have already been some unpleasant incidents in this connection, and a whole sitting of the Chamber was wasted the other day in a bootless discussion of the question. One of the deputies was accused by another of being adjournaldji, or delator ; he defied his accuser to prove it, and the latter repeated his charge, and added that certain other deputies had likewise been "informers." He was proceeding to name them when interrupted and prevented by the leader of the majority, but nevertheless his words gave rise to a tremendous storm. It was proposed to invite the Government to publish all the reports seized at Yildiz, but the President of the Chamber was able to adjourn the vote, and it is probable that decision will not be taken for some time to come. Under the circumstances it is generally felt that the best thing which could happen would be the destruction of all these damaging records of an unsavoury past ; certainly, it is most unfair that the party in power should attempt to make political capital out of these documents against its opponents, or use them as a handle against persons whom it wishes to coerce or overthrow, as in the case of Ferid Pasha, late Minister of the Interior.

HEIRS TO EUROPEAN THRONES.

At the present moment, when London is honoured by one of the most remarkable gatherings of monarchs on record, it is interesting to note the youthfulness of their heirs. At no period have there been in Europe so many Royalties "no older than a boy" next in succession to as many Imperial or Royal thrones. The Duke of Cornwall, our own Heir-Apparent, is only 15. The Tsarevitch Alexis of Russia is in his 6th year ; the Crown Prince Hubert of Italy is 5 ; Prince Leopold of Belgium is 9 ; King Alfonso's heir is but 3, while Norway's pride, the Crown Prince Olav, is not yet 7 ; Prince Boris of Bulgaria is 16 ; and the heir to the throne of Saxony is 17. Youngest of all is the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who is but a baby of 13 months. Of the minor ruling houses, several are in a similar position, notably Hesse, whose Hereditary Prince is 3 1-2 years; Lippe, the heir to which is not yet 8 ; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 3 1-2; and Saxe-Altenburg, 10. On the other hand, the oldest heir to any throne is Prince Leopold of Bavaria, who is in his 90th year, and may possibly succeed to the Crown of Bavaria, at present held by the elderly King Otto, who, owing to mental trouble, has never ruled.

WITH a view to improve the date palm cultivation in the Punjab the jail grounds at Multan (which is famous for its date palms) will be utilized for other experimental cultivation of date palms. Thirty-five acres will be available for that purpose. The Punjab Agricultural Department is interested in this cultivation.

CHINESE RISING FEARED.

FOREIGNERS OPENLY INSULTED.

Agitators Inciting the Natives.

MERCHANTS BURY THEIR WEALTH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Washington State Department learns that Nanking is placarded with incitements to the destruction of the lives and property of foreigners.

A telegram from Peking received in New York, states that the Nanking Consuls report that native agitators are openly insulting foreigners and have defiled the walls of the American Consulate in a disgusting manner.

Threats that a revolution will start on the 5th of June, the date of the opening of the Nanking Exhibition, are causing the flight of Chinese merchants to the country where they are burying their wealth.

BRITISH ARMY AIRSHIP.

Successful Flight to London.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Army airship "Beta" voyaged from Farnborough to London in a stiff breeze, and circled St. Paul's at 2-15 this morning. It again descended successfully at Farnborough at 3-30.

CASE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

Trial Must be in India.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Judgment has been given discharging the rule in the Savarkar case.

The Judges said the charges were of the gravest character, and must be sent to India for trial. They would be tried with as much fairness by a Special tribunal in India as they would in England.

Ten days were allowed for a further appeal.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN SENEGAL.

Attack on French Troops.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The French Governor of Upper Senegal reports that Arab brigands have attacked a detachment of camelry. Desperate fighting ensued. The Arabs lost one hundred killed and forty wounded, and the French nine killed and 19 wounded.

FINLAND BILL IN THE DUMA.

"An Historical Crime."

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Duma has begun the debate on the Finland Bill.

Some protests were made by the Constitutional Democrats and Socialists against an historical crime, but the majority were obviously in favour of the Government's policy.

M. Stolypin declared that it was impossible to defer action in view of the anti-Russian propaganda in Finland.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

Moderate Policy Ensured.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The essential result of the Hungarian elections is the triumph of a moderate policy, the maintenance of the Union with Austria and the defeat of Separatist tendencies.

THE KAISER'S INDISPOSITION.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Kaiser has recommenced signing documents.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Increased Profits.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Baghdad Railway report shows the net profits for 1909 to be 1,161,065 francs as against 914,757 francs for 1908.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Another Victory for John Ball.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

At Hoylake to-day, in the final round of the Amateur Golf Championship, Mr. John Ball beat Mr. C. Aylmer by ten up and nine to play.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The speculative rubber market is depressed. The day's decline amounts to sixpence. Fine Para is now quoted at 8s. 11d.

LORD KITCHENER ON INDIAN TRADE.

More Commercial Railways Needed.

THE IRRIGATION OF THE PUNJAB.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Kitchener was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce last night.

Mr. Buxton, replying for the Government, said the present trade prosperity and the decrease of unemployment were partly attributable to the settling of disputes by the Board of Trade.

Lord Kitchener, proposing the health of the Chairman said the trade of India was increasing by leaps and bounds. Her Punjab wheat, Bengal jute and Bombay cotton, enabled her to increase in proportion her imports of Manchester goods.

"To develop further this great increasing trade, what is most required is the increase of Indian internal commercial railways." Lord Kitchener added that Mr. Deakin told him that the irrigation system of the Punjab alone more than justified British rule in India.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The *Daily Chronicle* has the best authority for stating that Lord Kitchener will not be appointed Viceroy of India.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Kitchener informs Reuter's Agency that nothing is settled as to his immediate movements.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Due to King Edward's Influence.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Lord Selborne has arrived in England. He was welcomed by deputations at Southampton and Winchester.

Replying to addresses, he said he did not think he could exaggerate King Edward's influence in bringing about the Union. Without his personality and the fact that he was the common sovereign of all South Africa, he did not think the Union could have been accomplished.

THE KING AS FIELD-MARSHAL.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

All the Field-Marshals in Britain presented King George at Marlborough House to-day, with a Field-Marshal's baton.

Lord Roberts made the presentation in a short speech.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

King George has been the recipient of world-wide congratulations on his birthday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The Governor of Madras sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State yesterday:—

"Please convey to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor from me and all his loyal subjects of Madras its humble expression of our heartfelt wishes that His Majesty may enjoy many happy returns of his birthday."

The following reply was received:—

"I am commanded by His Majesty the King Emperor to convey to you and to the people of Madras Presidency His Majesty's thanks, and to express his appreciation of the loyal message sent in your telegram of Tuesday."

RAILWAYS AND MINING IN ASIA MINOR.

Set-back to American Scheme.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Constantinople despatches report that the American scheme, recently approved by the Council of State, to construct railways in Asia Minor, with mining rights over an area of eighty thousand kilometres, has been referred to the Ministry of Mines, as the result of German protest. This is regarded as a serious set-back.

FRENCH SUBMARINE RAISED.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The French submarine "Pluvoise" has been partly raised. She has been towed within half a mile of the harbour, and stranded in the shallows.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Middlesex has beaten Somerset at Bath, by an innings and eleven runs.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Surrey has beaten Essex at Leyton, by three wickets.

Kent has beaten Derby, at Derby, by 304 runs.

Hampshire has beaten Northampton, at Northampton, by 92 runs.

The matches between Notts and Yorkshire at Nottingham, and Worcester and Lancashire at Worcester were both drawn.

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

Hand to Mouth Remedies.

POSITION GROWING DANGEROUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Russia and Italy have agreed substantially to the British and French proposals, with regard to Crete. Pourparlers are proceeding to determine the exact form of warning to be given to the Cretans, especially with regard to the treatment of the Moslem deputies. The agreement between the Powers does not touch the final settlement in Crete.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The King of Greece recently went to Paris, where he saw President Falliores and his Ministers. He has now arrived privately in Rome, and is evidently discussing Crete, which is becoming a burning and almost dangerous question. The Greeks and the Cretans are determined not to abandon their present ties, and Turkey is equally resolved to insist on her sovereign rights.

The Powers are resorting to hand to mouth remedies, and are anxious mainly to keep the peace.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Talk of a Compromise.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The *Standard* denounces Unionist talk of a Constitutional compromise as an intrigue by outsiders.

The *Morning Post* says a compromise is absolutely impossible.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Lord Ridley, speaking at Chatham, last night, referring to the talk of a Constitutional compromise, said it was not compromise that won the Unionists a hundred seats in the 1910 election. There cannot be compromise or quarter about tariff reform, supporters of which will fight to the end.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR IN THE BALKANS.

Return to Vienna.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received an ovation at Mostar yesterday. He subsequently started on his return to Vienna.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has returned to Vienna.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Visited by King George and Mr. Roosevelt.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Roosevelt visited Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

King George visited Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at his town residence yesterday and took tea. His Majesty stayed for an hour conversing.

MR. ROLLS' GREAT FLIGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Their Majesties have sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Rolls.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Honoured by the Tsar.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

St. Petersburg telegrams state that the Tsar has conferred the Order of St. Andrew on Prince Fushimi.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Gives Offence in Prussia.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Papal Encyclical, issued on the occasion of the tercentenary of Saint Borromeo, has caused a storm of indignation in Prussia owing to the Pope's strictures on Protestant reformers contemporary with Saint Borromeo. Interpellations in the Diet demanded Government action to prevent the repetition of the offence.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Jenkins, politician and author, editor of the *Overland Mail*.

[Edward Jenkins, politician, author, and editor of the "Overland Mail," and the "Homeward Mail" (with "Allen's Indian Mail") was born at Bangalore in 1838, son of Rev. John Jenkins, D.D., LL.D. He was educated at the M'Gill University in Montreal and the University of Pennsylvania. He was called to the Bar in 1864 at Lincoln's Inn. He was Counsel for the Coolies on the Demerara Coolie Commission, 1870; was Agent-General for Canada, 1874-76; member of the Royal Commission on Copyright, 1876-77. He entered Parliament as Member for Dundee, 1874-80. He contested Edinburgh as an Independent Liberal and Imperialist, in 1881; was formerly Liberal but latterly Conservative. He is the author of many publications and his views on "Imperial Federation" in the "Contemporary Review" in 1870-71, attracted considerable attention.]

BENGALI ZEMINDAR WARNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Babu Norendranath Mukerjee, a zemindar, appeared before the Commissioner of Police yesterday, in connection with a find of unserviceable and empty cartridge and cartridges cases in his house. These were found by a sheriff's officer who went to the house to seize some property in connection with a High Court suit. The Babu has a house at Baraset and a license for a gun and cartridges, but this only applied to the 24-Parganas. It was pointed out that the cartridges were useless and they had been sent on to his Calcutta residence unknown to him. The Commissioner warned the Babu to be more careful in future and discharged him.

THE BANNU FRONTIER RAIDERS.

Captives' Pitiful Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

It may be remembered that about a couple of months ago Munshi Muhamad Akram, suboverseer, and Sundarlal were taken away as captives by raiders on the Bannu frontier. Nothing was heard of them all this time till lately when there were a couple of leters to their friends and relations in Bannu which unfold a tale of woe and misery. The *Tribune* publishes these letters in the hope that they may attract the attention of the responsible authorities to bring about the release of these unfortunate captives.

The following are quotations from the English translation of the said letters:—"From Sundarlal and Mohamad Akram, prisoners in wretched plight:—What shall we say of our condition! Our bodies stand denuded of flesh. Some of it was scalded away with hot iron; some of it has gone as a result of harsh beating. For God's sake if you can make any arrangements to help them. If you can move the political authorities do, for Allah's (God's) sake, let us know what is the state of things regarding us as to whether any thing has been done or will be accomplished. We are near death's door. No news reaches us from your side. Do write us this much at least whether anyone is even anxious for us or not."

In another letter to a friend of his, Mohamad Akram, the other captive, writes:—"I feel great shame in narrating my condition. To speak out is difficult, but to keep silent is also difficult. Whatever hardships we used to hear of have come out true. I have no right to encroach on you in the right of friendship. The Islamic brotherhood alone gives me some courage. I do not want to offend your feelings by giving a long narration of my painful story. It is irony of fate. I have fallen from the throne to the funeral bier. To be brief, chains are on my feet and my feet are in the stocks. My bed consists of stony, moist, cold earth. I have got no blanket to cover myself at night. It is sometimes given and sometimes taken away, my body shivers with cold and I get fever in the mornings What is decreed by fate cannot be altered. God is our master and thanks be to God. Twelve thousand rupees have been demanded by way of ransom, an amount we never saw in our dreams. God alone is my support here. Your heart must be aching, I have only this hope from you that you will not spare any effort and will assure the Major Sahib of the wretchedness of my plight and how I feel it. What more shall I say." Signed: "Prisoner Mahomad Akram with his feet in chains."

GOVERNMENT ALLOWANCES TO CLERGYMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 4.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have decided to extend to the Congregational and Baptist denominations the rules under which ministers duly appointed to officiate with British troops at any stations in India are paid in the Military Department a monthly capitation allowance of Re one per each man to whom they minister upto 100 with 8 annas additional for every man beyond that number. There will, however, be no fixed minimum capitation allowance.

Ministers of these denominations visiting out-stations under proper authority for the purpose of officiating with British troops will not be eligible for the capitation allowance but will, instead, receive a travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations, provided the number of troops of their respective denomination at the outstation visited is not less than twenty.

The Government of India have further decided that this ruling shall apply in case of Presbyterian ministers and also in that of Wesleyan ministers other than those at the twelve recognised principal centres when visiting their recognised out-stations.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

The sentence of imprisonment on Nathu Singh, son of Mohkan Singh, priest of the Sikh temple at Peshawar, for firing a shot on the mob in the last Peshawar riot, has been reduced on appeal by one year, but the Court has added a fine of Rs. 500 in default of one year's imprisonment.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 21st May 1910 show a gain of Rs. 66,56,029 and Rs. 89,07,325 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-10 and 1908-09 respectively.

THE ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The following is the list of those attending the Eton Dinner which takes place informally to-night at Squires Hall, Simla, the usual annual gathering at Viceregal Lodge, having been abandoned in consequence of the mourning for the late King Emperor. His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. R. C. H. Moss King, Lieut. Col. H. B. Thornhill, Lieut. Col. N. T. Cickalls, Mr. A. R. Jelf, Capt. R. G. Jelf, Capt the Hon'ble W. G. S. Cadogan, Capt Lord Francis Scott, Capt the Hon'ble A Annesley, Capt A. A. Tod, Mr. E. G. St. Aubyn, Capt H. V. S. Charrington, Mr. J. N. Bigge, Mr. H. F. Eckstein, Mr. J. Eden, Mr. F. S. Arbuthnot.

THE RAJAH OF RAMNAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The Rajah of Ramnad, having attained his majority, has assumed charge of the estate from the DewanTrustee and Devasthanam guardian. Purely religious ceremonies alone were gone through. All festivities usually held on such occasions were postponed out of respect to the memory of His late Majesty the King Emperor.

A MODEL MATCH FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

It is proposed to start a model match factory in the Punjab that could turn out 800 gross of filled boxes of matches per day. Mr. A. Roller of Berlin is the promoter of the company with Rs. 70,000 as capital.

LEPER DANGER IN BOMBAY.

Government Taking Action.

ACT TO BE APPLIED IN SIX TOWNS.

A BOMBAY Government Press Note dealing with the leper question in Bombay was issued on Saturday as follows:—

The following Government letters to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind in connection with the question of applying the Lepers Act, III of 1898, to local areas in this Presidency, are published for general information:—

Letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 2571, dated 30th May 1910.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with Government letter No. 2190, dated 27th April 1909, I am directed to state that Government have had under consideration the question of applying the Lepers Act, III of 1898, to certain localities in this Presidency. For some time the attention of Government has been drawn to the nuisance caused by the congregation of destitute lepers in large centres; and in view of the increased accommodation now available in the Presidency, for which the public are greatly indebted to the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East" and other similar Associations, the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the time has come to exercise the powers granted by law in order to control, so far as may be, this public danger.

2. Accommodation for 1,180 lepers already exists in the different asylums in the Presidency, and Government are satisfied that if the Act is applied to certain selected large centres, this accommodation will, for some time to come, be sufficient, if the lepers to be detained under section 8 (1) of the Act are properly distributed among the different asylums. It has accordingly been decided that the provision of additional accommodation need not be awaited and that the Act should be extended to Bombay City and the towns (inclusive of Cantonments and suburban areas) of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum and to such other places as may be decided on later.

3. Under the Police Charges Act, 1907 (Bombay Act III of 1907), the provision of accommodation for lepers in the City of Bombay now devolves upon the Municipality. In paragraph 3 of his letter No. 426, dated 25th April 1904, the then President of the Municipal Corporation stated that very few of the lepers in Bombay belong to the City, and apparently it was his view that the support of lepers coming from up-country should not be a burden on the Bombay rate-payer. Government are aware that many of the lepers in the City come from outside, but there is no information to show that the greater number of them are recent immigrants. It seems not improbable that the majority have been so long in Bombay that they have lost connection with their native places and become regular inhabitants of the City. Government will however be prepared to defray the cost of removing from Bombay to asylums in the mofussil all pauper lepers who have been ordered to be detained by a Magistrate under section 8 (1) of the Act and who can be shown to have come from the districts within five years. The cost of support of these lepers will then fall upon the funds of the asylum to which they are removed.

4. Before a notification applying the Act to the areas noted above is issued I am to request that you will be good enough to submit proposals for carrying the Act into effect, such as a draft notification under section I (4), the appointment of the Inspector and the Superintendent referred to in section 4 of the Act, and the constitution of a Board for the Matunga Leper Asylum under section 5.

5. It has also been decided to apply section 9 of the Act to the areas specified above and I am to ask that a list of the trades and callings to be prohibited to lepers under that section in the Town and Island of Bombay and a draft set of rules to be issued under section 16 of the Act may be furnished to Government.

6. I am to add that Government have also had under consideration the case of the little children of leprous parents who at present remain with them in continual and close touch at the asylums. It is reported that 50 per cent. of these children become lepers. This may perhaps be an exaggerated estimate, but no doubt a considerable number of them contract the disease from their parents. It appears desirable therefore that each asylum should be provided with a separate nursery for the unaffected children, who should live in it under the care of a matron as soon as they are old enough to be taken from their mothers, the parents being allowed free access to their children during certain hours of the day. The building required would be quite small, as the number of children to be provided for is not large, and I am to recommend that this humane suggestion may be brought to the notice of the Corporation.

Letter to the Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, No. 2572, dated 30th May 1910.

Adverting to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 2115, dated 24th April 1909, I am directed to state that Government have had under consideration the question of applying the Lepers Act III of 1898, to local areas in this Presidency. For some time the attention of Government has been drawn to the nuisance caused by the congregation of destitute lepers in large centres, and in view of the increased accommodation now available in the Presidency, for which the public are greatly indebted to the "Mission to Lepers in India and the East" and other similar Associations the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that the time has come to exercise the powers granted by law in order to control, so far as may be, this public danger.

2. Accommodation for about 1,180 lepers already in the different asylums in the Presidency. The existing leper asylums and the accommodation available in each of them is shown below:—

Bombay with Accommodation for...			380
Ratnagiri	"	" ...	... 100
Ahmedabad	"	" ...	... 76
Nasik	"	" ...	... 100
Poladpur	"	" ...	... 130
Poona	"	" ...	... 200
Pui	"	" ...	... 70
Sholapur	"	" ...	... 80
Belgaum	"	" ...	... 25
Trombay	"	" ...	... 15
		Total	1,176

Government are satisfied that if the Act is applied to certain selected large centres, this accommodation will, for some time to come, be sufficient, if the lepers to be detained under section 8 (1) of the Act are properly distributed among the different asylums. It has accordingly been decided that the provision of additional accommodation need not be awaited and that the Act should be extended to Bombay City and the towns (inclusive of Cantonments and suburban areas) of Ahmedabad, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum and to such other places as may be decided on later.

3. I am to enclose a copy of the letter (No. 2571 of this date) addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, paragraph 3 of which contains the proposals of Government for the distribution of lepers arrested in Bombay.

4. Before a notification applying the Act to these places is issued, I am to request that you will be good enough to report the areas from which lepers should be sent under section 3 to the various asylums in your Division. In all cases the Town and Island of Bombay should be included so as to facilitate the accommodation of the surplus leper population of Bombay. I am to ask that proposals may also be submitted for carrying the Act into effect, such as a draft notification under section I (4), the appointment of the Inspector and the Superintendent referred to in section 4 of the Act, and the constitution of Boards for the Leper Asylums in your Division under section 5.

5. It has also been decided to apply section 9 of the Act to the places noted above, and I am to ask that a list of the trades and callings to be prohibited to lepers under that section and draft set of rules to be issued under section 16 of the Act may kindly be furnished to Government.

6. Government have also had under consideration the case of the little children of leprous parents who at present remain with them in continual and close touch at the asylums. It is reported that a considerable number of them contract the disease from their parents. In order to lessen the risk to which the little ones are exposed, it is suggested that each asylum should be provided with a separate nursery for the unaffected children, who should live in it under the care of a matron as soon as they are old enough to be taken from their mothers, the parents being allowed free access to their children during certain hours of the day. The building required would be very small, as the number of children to be provided for is not large and I am to request that this humane suggestion may be brought to the notice of the authorities of the leper asylums in your Division.

7. I am to add that there are places in the Presidency such as, for instance, Narsoba's Wadi in the Southern Maratha Country and Oudamber in the Satara District, where a large number of lepers ordinary reside in the belief that a stay at these places and prayer and worship at the sacred shrines or temples there conduce towards relief from the disease. If there is a large number of affected persons living at any of these places, advantage may perhaps be taken of this article of faith in the people in the selection of sites for leper asylums in future. Many persons suffering from the disease would probably voluntarily resort to the asylum at such places. I am accordingly directed to ask that information may, if possible, be furnished regarding the number of lepers ordinarily residing or passing their lives at these and other similar places that may be found to be situated in your Division.

SIMLA NEWS.

Preparations for Lord Minto's Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Arrangements are proceeding for the monsoon tours of the various officials, but the Legislative Council which meets by the third week of July will detain some of them. Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, will remain in Simla to attend the Council meeting. Mr. Wood, Second Member of the Board, will visit Bombay and Bengal. He will inspect the G. I. P. Railway and E. B. S. Railway. The movements of Mr. Finney, the Third Member, are still unsettled. He may perhaps visit Southern India.

In view of Lord Minto's approaching departure from India, orders have been issued for the preparation of official summaries of His Excellency's administration. Special officers were deputed to write summaries of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, but in the present instance the work will be executed in the Secretariat without additional cost.

The Legislative Council will meet in the third week of July, probably Friday the 22nd. Official summons will shortly issue.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

"Lady Frederick" Staged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The Simla Dramatic Society, last night, produced "Lady Frederick" before a very full but by no means enthusiastic house. The principal parts were taken by Surgeon General Lukis and Mrs. Macpherson. General Lukis was simply excellent because he was so natural. He carried the house with him in every situation. Mrs. Macpherson was a studied impersonation of Lady Frederick. She displayed vim and talent but failed to draw the sympathies of the house as she was mechanical. The only little scene which was was good was in the boudoir where she seemed to unbend a little. The play was, as a whole, very fair, but the scenery was shabby and unsuited to the costumes worn by the amateurs. The theatre exhibited evidence of being overhauled as there were decied signs of very late work in the odoriferous glue and paint which trust themselves into notice.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT DARJEELING.

Complete Loss of Memory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

The young European, McQueen, an assistant in the Darjeeling branch of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., who was found unconscious near the Medical College, after regaining conciousness, said, "I was at Darjeeling the last thing I remember and now, I am here I don't know when I came down or what induced me to come. I cannot remember anything about it." About his illness and, indeed, about everything since he left Darjeeling his mind is a perfect blank. He is still in hospital suffering from exhaustion and the police have communicated with the authorities at Darjeeling in the hope that they will be able to throw some light on this strange affair.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Last night there was a full dress debate at the Calcutta Parliament, on a motion dealing with the problem of poverty in the city of Calcutta. A feature of the sitting was the presence of a large number of honorary members, well-known authorities on the question, who took part in the discussions. The house unanimously passed a motion which called upon the Municipal authorities and the Trustees of local charitable funds to co-operate with the object of finding a remedy. Most of the speakers attacked the management of the District Charitable Society of Calcutta. The president of the society Mr. Justice Harrington, in reply, made a long speech in defence of the Society and suggested that if they were dissatisfied with the present management they were at liberty to elect new office bearers.

CALCUTTA STREET FRACAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

In connection with the midnight disturbance between three Europeans and an Indian constable, the police held an enquiry and ascertained that the Europeans were guilty of hooliganism and assaulting the constable. As a result of the enquiry the three Europeans and two European women were arrested on a charge of assaulting the constable while he was on duty. Two of the accused, Cowans and Patterson, are employed in a Jute Mill at Chandernagore.

THE OPIUM REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

The Government of India are consulting local Governments as to the desirability of the revising opium regulations, in certain respects the idea being to take every precaution necessary to discourage the vicious consumption of opium, and to prevent the spread of the opium habit. This is in accordance with certain recommendations made by the Shanghai Opium Commission. There is no intention, of course, of interfering with the consumption of such things as the very popular opium pill.

A WAZIRI RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 4.

Last week a few Waziris raided Gara Nawab, quite close to Kulachi and carried away about seven camels.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN BOMBAY.

Shops on Hornby Road Looted.

AN AUSTRALIAN ARRESTED.

THE Bombay Police have added to their laurels by a clever capture effected early on Saturday morning. Extensive burglaries had taken place in the Fort for the last few days, and almost every day the police received news of one shop or the other being broken into on Hornby Road. The police put forth extra exertions to capture the burglars. Men were deputed on special duty all along Hornby Road, but this had no effect on the burglars who continued to successfully ply their trade, and the police soon realised that evidently they had to deal with a clever gang of robbers. They were put on their mettle and after a patient waiting for nearly seven or eight nights succeeded in arresting on Saturday morning R. B. Cloghlan, an Australian, who is now charged with being concerned with the theft. It is alleged that he has broken into no less than half-a-dozen of the most fashionable shops situated in one of the busiest and most frequented localities in the city, and that he crowned his efforts with a wonderful coup by entering the Yacht Club Chambers, where he visited some seven or eight chambers at dead of night and gathered in a good harvest of money and jewellery.

It will be remembered that one Bruce, a short time ago, was arrested and convicted by the Bombay Police and Cloghlan is believed to be his companion. The police were after him, but kept himself from police scent for a time. According to the police allegations he latterly started on those clever and extensive burglaries which, for a time, baffled the skill of the Bombay Police. He was seen in the busiest quarters of the town by some of the police officers, who recognised him as the companion of Bruce. They, however, bided their time in the absence of something more tangible to go upon. The chance came on Saturday morning. At about nine o'clock on Friday night he was seen to enter the bar of the English Hotel in the Fort, with three or four other persons. Inspector Spiers, who was one of those whose suspicions had been aroused regarding this man and who was shadowing him, also entered the bar-room. Cloghlan at once made Mr. Spiers out though the latter was attired in mufti. He, however, remained there. Mr. Spiers was waiting for the man to stir out and the latter was waiting for the police officer to go out first. After three hours had elapsed Mr. Spiers went up to him and asked him to go out with him to the "lock-a-wie" as he was wanted by the police. Cloghlan remonstrated and was backed up by the persons who were with him, who said that they had known him for several years at Tuticorin and other places in the Southern Presidency. Mr. Spiers, however, took him to the "lock-a-wie," where Cloghlan was detained for about three hours. Inquiries were made, but as nothing could be found against him he was eventually let go at about three o'clock in the morning.

But Inspector Spiers had him watched even after that. Cloghlan after having refreshed himself at a tea shop betook himself towards the Apollo Bander where he was shadowed by the policemen deputed by Inspector Spiers. At this stage he is said to have perpetrated one of the most clever burglaries ever committed in Bombay. He was attired in a brand new suit, and the staff of the Yacht Club Chambers, which premises he entered, apparently took him for a member. He was now wearing rubbersoled shoes which he had presumably changed for the patent leather boots at the tea-shop. When he left the club one of the policemen hastened to communicate the news to Inspector Spiers, while the other continued shadowing Cloghlan, who now made his way towards Bori Bunder and entered a tea-shop. Inspector Spiers soon came up and rearrested the man who, on being searched, was found in possession of about Rs. 500 worth of gold jewellery. When searched on the previous occasion he had nothing on him except a few coins, while on his being arrested a second time he was found in possession of the jewellery, and as he had entered only one place, namely the Yacht Club Chambers between the time he was let go at two o'clock in the morning and his re-arrest at about 4 a. m., he is believed to have stolen the jewellery from there.

The above are the facts as alleged by the prosecution. On Saturday afternoon he was placed on a charge of theft before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Spiers. A remand was asked for to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter. The application was granted.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

Mr. Banks' Body Recovered.

THE body of Mr. Banks, Master of the Port Trust Drilling Barge No. 84, who was drowned on Thursday night, was found floating in the sea below the ramparts of the old Arsenal, on Saturday. A rope was passed round the corpse, which was taken near the Customs House. The body was found to be severely injured. The face was so much bruised that it was next to impossible to recognise the features. Evidently the unfortunate man's head must have been hit violently by something in the barge when the big wave passed over it and the boat foundered. There were also bruises and cuts all over the body which would show that it must have been dashed against sharp rocks, after the boat had sunk.

The body of the Khalasi Ayub, which had been missing, was also recovered on Saturday afternoon between Sassoon Dock and Pilot Bunder. The body was identified as that of the deceased, by his brother.

MORE BOATS SUNK.

A few more mishaps have occurred in the harbour. A collision occurred on Saturday in the Prince's Dock between a boat laden with coal and a steamer, as the result of which the boat, which belonged to a Parsi gentleman, sank. Fortunately, there was no loss of life.

Altogether fourteen prows or boats have so far sunk in the Bombay harbour since the storm first broke out, 10 sank on the 2nd, 3 on the 3rd, and one on Saturday. Most of the boats were laden with coal and belonged to Parsis.

"KARMAYOGIN" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

When the "Karmayogin" sedition case was called on for hearing the accused printer was not to be found in Court and the Magistrate issued a warrant, without bail. Arabindo Ghose is still at large.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

H. E. Sir A. Lawley is again indisposed at Ootacamund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Captain Balley, 10th Jats, and Lieutenant Masters, 16th Rajputs, have been selected for appointment to the Assam Military Police.

Captain Orr, 11th Lancers, is appointed Attache at Army Headquarters.

Captain Williams, D. S. O., 31st Lancers, has been selected for a tour of duty in Canada next autumn.

Colonel I Eardley Wilmot, Indian Army, retires from 1st May 1910.

Lieut. E. L. Talbot, 58th Royal Field Artillery, Neemuch, is transferred to "T" Battery, R.H.A., Amballa.

Lieut. Berkelley, 86th Infantry, has been selected for the post of Assistant Resident, Travancore and Cochin.

THE NAIR COMMUNITY.

Social Reform Movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 4.

The following are extracts from Presidential address delivered to-day at the Conference of Keraleeya Nair Samajam at Trivandrum by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair :—

It is annecessary to repeat that in forming this Samajam we do not aim at gaining any advantage at the expense of any other community. We do not propose to ask for any special favour. We confine ourselves solely to self-improvement. Our progress will not only not come into conflict with the national welfare, but it is indispensable to it. We recognise it as our duty to offer and invite cooperation with other communities so that we may learn to love one another. If our race is to take its share in building up Indian nation, the Samajan must work up to Indian unity not to our separation from others even though such separation might in some respects benefit ourselves. We do not form political association. We have nothing to do with questions of taxation, expenditure, Government or Governmeat appointments. If it had anything to do with politics you would not have found me here. But though we have nothing to do with politics, let me assure you what indeed it is not necessary to tell you that the essential prerquisite to our progress is loyalty to the British connection. A long era of peace is indispensable to us. The slightest weakening of the British power means retrogression. Without peace in the land progress is impossible and notwithstanding drawbacks, and they are many, the British race throughout the world have stood for freedom and justice. What is passing around us is in itself a testimony to the tolerence of a strong Government which allows freedom of expression for educative purposes and gauging the strength of opinion behind it. It also shows a consciousness on either side that progress is possible from constitutional agitation. In times of trouble and unrest it is not possible to allow the same freedon or license of expression as in peaceful times. A strong British Government is thus necessary. We can do but little to help the Government in this direction. But the consciousness that millions of people in India pray for their success and prosperity must surely act as a tonic to those who are carrying on the Government. Referring to the Marriage Reform Act he suggested the following courses :—(1) to legalise all social marriages and attach only such incidents as are absolutely essential to it. This is the proposal of Travancore Committee. Partition is not necessary to carry out this proposal. In fact it has nothing to do with it. If public opinion demands it this may be done. (2) If public opinion does not insist upon our social marriages being legalised; then the legislature ought to enable those who wish to convert their social into legal marriages to do so and attach incidents to it as are required by those who wish to do so provided that the marriages institution may be worked into the Marumakkatayam system; (3) If this institution of marriage ought not to be introduced into the Marumakkatayam law then the law ought to enable those who wish to leave the Marumakkutayam system to do so and provide a marriage and inheritance law for them ; (4) the law ought to enable members of the family, the females in particular, to check mismanagement and to provide against it, to see that the income of the property is appropriated to the benefit of and only to the benefit of the members thereof and if this is not possible allow partition.

SAD FATALITY AT BULSAR.

Missionaries Drowned.

A very sad accident has occurred at Tithal, near Bulsar, resulting in the death of a missionary lady and a gentleman. The circumstances under which the unfortunate persons met with their death were extremely tragic, and the gallant attempt which the gentleman made to save the lady and which cost him his own life, was worthy of a brave and a better end.

It appeared that on Thursday morning, a young American lady named Miss W. E. Williams of Baroda, a Miss Austin and Mr. Howard F. Bishop, the Missionary in charge of the Industrial and Engineering Institute at Nadiad, went to bathe in the sea at Tithal, which is a sea-side health-resort near Bulsar. It was flood-tide at the time. A short time after, Miss Austin returned to the beach, but Miss Williams and Mr. Bishop remained in the sea. Before many minutes had elapsed Miss Williams appeared to be in difficulties.

She had apparently got into deep water, and her frantic efforts attracted the attention of Mr. Bishop. He was a powerful swimmer. Seeing her in trouble he swam up to her and held her up for about twenty minutes after raising the alarm to a number of people standing on the beach. Rewards were offered to some fishermen present on the beach to induce them to go to the assistance of Mr. Bishop, but unfortunately there were no swimmers at hand, and a great wave washed Miss Williams from Mr. Bishop's grasp. The intense anxiety felt by the spectator on shore can well be imagined. Mr. Bishop's wife was amongst the eye-witnesses of the gallant attempts her husband was making to save the life of the drowning girl. They became frantic through fear of the worst consequences ensuing, particularly when they saw Miss Williams sink below the water's surface when the waves washed her from the grip of Mr. Bishop. He swam round and round the spot where she had disappeared, and spent about an hour in trying to recover her body. Though a powerful swimmer, the great exertions he made to keep Miss Williams afloat began to exhaust his strength.

About half an hour after she sank, the body of Miss Williams was washed ashore and that, too, while Mr. Bishop was still expending his strength trying to discover where the body had sunk. Artificial respiration was resorted to by those on shore as the body was found to be still warm. It proved of no avail, and great sorrow was felt at her untimely death. In the interval no one could be found to swim out and give Mr. Bishop the news of Miss Williams's body having been washed ashore. He was at last seen making for the beach, but was evidently too exhausted to reach the shore and sank in the sight of those congregated on the sand, among whom was his wife. His body was recovered by fishermen two hours later. He leaves a wife and three little children surviving him with whom the greatest sympathy will be felt in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

The funeral of the two deceased took place at Bulsar on Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Hill, of the Taylor Church, Byculla, conducted the funeral service, which was attended by all the Europeans of the colony. There were many wreaths placed on the coffins as floral tributes to the memory of the deceased, both of whom were highly esteemed. Miss Williams was twenty years of age, and had only very recently come out to India from America to join the Mission. Mr. Bishop was about twenty-five years of age.

UNCLAIMED.

An auction sale was held recently at the London and South-Western Railway Company's Stores Department, Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall, when among others, the following articles, styled "unclaimed property," came under the hammer of the auctioneer:

Lot 307.—Family Bible.
Lot 825.—Kossaies.
Lot 462.—Cassock, surplice, stole, and hood.
Lot 315.—A shroud.
Lot 1,051.—Coffin and wreath.
Lot 314.—Artificial flowers.
Lot 1,588.—Coster barrows.
Lot 344.—Julienne soup.
Lot 1,264.—Salmon steaks.
Lot 1,271.—Sauce, wine, and whisky.
Lot 1,054.—Pewter pints.
Lot 999.—Crutches.
Lot 1,048.—Hurricane lamps.
Lot 614.—False teeth.

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY TRIANGULAR CONTESTS.

The following rules were adopted unanimously at a meeting held at the Bombay Gymkhana on the 30th May 1910 for redrafting the rules and regulations for future Presidency Triangular Contests. The following were present :—Presidency—Messrs. C. G. Stileman and G. C. Phillips. Hindoos.—Mr. H. S. Nayak, and Parsees.—J. M. Divecha.

The new rules are :—

I. The Champion XI will play the winners of the first match.

II. In the event of a draw in the first match, it is agreed that the teams shall toss up, as to who shall play in the final.

III. In the event of a drawn game in the final, the winning side in the last decisive contest retain the bye in subsequent years until actually defeated.

IV. Bombay Presidency is recognised as Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command.

It was also agreed that previous years' arrangements with regard to Territorial limits should be carried out.

In any doubt about qualifying, the names of players in question may be submitted to representatives of the Presidency players and their decision will be final.

The aforesaid Rules will take effect from the 1st January 1911, but in the event of a drawn game in the final match this year (1910) Rule III of the new rules will be held to apply.

THE 2ND BATTALION, THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 3.

Last evening, before a large audience, among which were many officers of the Regiment and of other messes, and many civilians, the Cheshire Regiment's Annual Boxing Tournament opened. Several good fights were put up out of the 15 entries, but in the whole, the quality of the boxing was poor. A special feature of the Tournament is the Light Weight Event, open to All India, to which is attached a substantive prize, which has attracted many men from out-stations. The fight between Makins, Lincoln Regiment, and Gill, 13th Hussars, was a fine display, both men putting up a gallant fight. Makins was his opponent's superior in ring-craft, and won on points, Gill receiving a grand ovation for his plucky uphill fight.

Referee.—Lieut Wise, 33rd Light Cavalry.

Judges.—Lieut. Ruck, 95th Russels Infantry, Lieut. Grantham 33rd Light Cavalry. Results:—

Boy's class "A"

Boy Crouch, 13th Hussars beat Boy Boston R. F. A.

Novices 9st. 7lbs.

Pte. Catterick R. H. A. beat Pte Greenwood, Cheshire Regt.

Pte Foley, Cheshire Regt, beat Pte Fowler by walk over.

Pte Adams Sherwood Forsters beat Pte Gallagher Cheshire Regt.

Dr. Secluna, 9th Amn Column, beat Lce-cpl Harvey, Sherwood Forsters.

Bantam Weights 8st 7lbs.

Bandman Crisp, Cheshire Regt, beat Pte Christie, Sherwood Forsters.

Bandman O'Brien, Cheshire Regt, beat Dr. Gray, 9th Amn Column

Feather Weights.

Lce-Cpl Owens, 13th Hussars, beat Pte Martin, 13th Hussars.

Middle Weights.

Pte Dunne, 1st Sherwood Forsters, beat Gr. Goddard R. F. A.

Light Weight (Open to India.)

Pte Makins, 1st Lincoln Regt. beat Pte Gill, 13th Hussars

Six round Contest.

Pte Holland, Cheshire Regt., beat Gunner Kelly, 10th Battry R. F. A.

Nowices 10st 7lbs.

Pte Isley, 13th Hussars, beat Pte Truman, 13th Hussars.

Gr. Tansley R. F. A. beat Pte Goduin, Cheshire Regt.

Pte Court, Cheshire Regt, beat Pte Thomas Cheshire Regt

Pte Carney, Cheshire Regt, beat Pte Dowman, Sherwood Forster.

THE SIMLA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The Simla races began to-day at Annandale in beautiful weather. There was a large attendance and a card of six events was provided. The noticeable feature of the racing was that the favourite collapsed in almost every event. The following are the details :—

STAFF CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Captain Liddel's Spec b aus g	1
Mr Sydney Smith's May Queen br c m	2
Sardar Jiwan Singh's Ring Faulka c cb g	3

NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr Wienholt's Bedouin b a g	1
Mr E S Vicary's Parthiv ch a g	2
Colonel Watson's Aadsum ch a h	3

GRIFFIN PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Major Holden's Evantide b aus m	1
General Mahon's Icy Glare	2
Sardar G Jiwan Singh's Sunjale b aus m	3

MINTO CUP.—Distance 1,400 yards.

Captain Leak's and Capt Farnell's Sirdar ch a h	1
Mr Earnest's Sublime ch a g	2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's The Mussulman b a g	3

SIMLA PLATE.—Distance 1,400 yards.

Mr J Leas' Thelma II b aus m	1
Thomas F Conolley's Precede 6 aus g	2

POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Capt Wilson's Labbie Annie b ch m	1
Col V Brooke's Mousie br w m	2
Lt-Col Nicholas' Castalia b e m	3

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great hardships the people living at the ends of the City like Jacob's Circle, Mazgaon, Grant Road, and Tardeo, experienced daily by having to change cars at the junctions in the absence of through cars direct to and from the Fort or Colaba during office hours required redress. This constant changing will be intensely aggravated during the four months of the rainy season. The present representatives of the Tramway Company who may be a stranger to the City, has tendered an explanation to his own satisfaction, but not to the satisfaction of the travelling public who know by personal experience what they have hitherto gone through. The Tramway Company after nearly 30 years of existence should surely know the real wants of the people, if not at any rate to accept some of the suggestions thrown out by those who have been daily using the cars for many years past. The representative might also consult and take into his confidence some of the members of the Traffic branch of the Company, many of whom are in a position to help him to steer a safer course both for the benefit of the Company and the travelling public. The experiment of the new arrangements of the cars for Museum East and Museum West has suddenly sprung a mine on the public, but which carried its own condemnation according to the correspondence which has appeared in the papers. Many have asked, particularly up-country strangers, where Museum East and Museum West are, as they have been familiar with only one Museum, away down at the Victoria Gardens and the strangers were about to take tickets for Byculla! Of course it will take years and years before the Prince of Wales's Museum at Esplanade Road is completed and it is much too early to give it any prominence. Yours etc.,

OBSERVER.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg to the Berlin "Lokalanzeiger" asserts that the annexation of Korea by Japan is imminent. It is declared that the new Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty will be so worded as to embrace "the Province of Kores," and will contain an expression of the desire of both parties not to give rise to any further difficulties, but to strengthen the bonds of coruiality already existing between the two countries.

SHARK-FISHING.

An Exciting Night.

"If the will of God helps us," said Sabtu bin Tambun piously, "we will get a big one to-night."

He settled himself cross-legged in the bow of the sampan, his shark-lines, bait and club lying close at hand, and plied his paddle with strong, effortless strokes. Salleh, his assistant, was at the stern, paddling also ; while their two passengers, a respected official of His Brittanic Majesty's Government and myself, lounged easily in a seat which Sabtu had been at some pains to make fittingly comfortable.

Sabtu, be it known once and for all, is a great shark-catcher, and a Malay of the best type to boot. Every night he paddles out from his little mud beach on Pulau Brani to fish for the man-eating denizens of the deep, and his success is varying. Up till the occasing of which I write he had captured forty-nine of them and to prove to a sceptical world that he really did catch them with a hook and line, and not by any imaginary process, he had invited us to come and bear witness. Hence this testimony to the greatness of Sabtu bin Tambun.

We could not have chosen a better night. It was almost black, the sea was unruffled, and high—tide was due between 9 and 10 o'clock. It was now seven as the little sampan took a devious course round the buoys of the channel between Pulau Brani and Blakan Mati. We went southward, then westward, and about 8-30 we anchored about a mile off the latter island.

Sabtu produced his bait, an ikan tinggiri, which he had purchased in the market. He will tell you that a fresh—caught fish is better bait because the market article has lost its phosphorescent lustre. To-night, however, there were no freshly-caught tinggiri to be had. So down the gapping throat of the market-bought tinggiri Sabtu thrust 8 inches of iron with a cruel, hooked end. To this was attached a couple of yards of copper wire then the rope line. Sabtu carefully attached up the mouth and gills of the fish and as a last precaution, he washed both fish and wire with water and sand in order to remove the smell of his own fingers. Then, poised easily in the bow of the sampan, he addressed his victims.

"All you big fish of the sea, salaam malikom! If your time has come to die, take my bait!" And Sabtu committed his temptation to the waters.

That was sure to fetch them, he told us ; in fact if it failed for more than three or four nights running he threw lines, hooks, bait and invocation overboard and got an entirely new outfit.

But evidently the big fish of the sea wanted to think it over. At all events nothing happened. Sabtu curled himself up and went to sleep ; salleh at the other end did likewise. I gaped. What was to happen if something responded to Sabtu's invitation, but instead of being caught hauled the sleeping Malay overboard ? Still Sabtu might be trusted to know his business, so—what would I ?

For a long time utter silence reigned. Occasionally the searchlights of Pulau Brani found us with their glaring eyes, or a creaking tongkang lumbered slowly by. Time passed ; Sabtu still breathed heavily in the bows and Salleh replied from the stern. The bugles of Blakan Mati, their brazen blast mellowed by the intervening distance, sounded the "Last Post"—and still the sleepers lay undisturbed.

A SOUR CATCH.

It must have happend about half an hour later, but what precisely happend I cannot, for the life of me, recall. All I can remember is Subtu standing up, shouting to Salleh to have the anchor, and paying out the rope as quickly as his hands could move.

Now the paying out ceases and Sabtu as quickly hauls in. The shark must be dodging back. Yes ! The line twitches violently along the gunwale and the little boat rocks dangerously. Ah ! We gasp in unison. The shark has made a suddendive downward and across so that the line is wound round the girth of the sampan. A disaster seems inevitable!

But Sabtu is ready for anything. He pays out quickly and slips the line below the boat to the other side and we breathe again. The government official arms himself with Sabtu's huge club while I grab a big, formidable hammer that lies in the boat for such uses as may be. The sampan describes weird figures, new pivoting on its own centre, now down on one side now on the other. Happily no oneloses his head and we move from side to side to adjust the balance. But through it all one can see that Sabtu, the strong the cunning, is gaining the mastery : standing with certain feet on the having, swinging how he takes in his line bit by bit. Now, in the dim light of the lantern we can see the shark near the surface, diving vainly this way and that and lashing the water with his great tail. He throws his enormous weight against the sampan and we—that is, the passengers—clutch the gunwales and tremble. The boat heels over and back with one big convulsive movement, but Sabtu and Salleh stand sure.

Then the fish leaps up and his great flat head, small eyes, distended mouth, and gleaming teeth appear above water almost on a level with the low gunwale. Now! Both the official and I exert all our strength in two simultaneous blows. The club catches it on the flat of the head but it sounds like a blow on stone. My hammer lands on the nose but makes no more impression than the club.

Down goes the shark on the instant, only, however, to reapper at the end of the now short wire a few moments later. He lurches against the boat with his shoulder and our blows miss in consequence. But that is the end. Sabtu, quick as thought, has shortened the line so much that the shark cannot withdraw into the water. His little round eyes look up foolishly at us and his great maw, with the stem of the club protruding from it, gapes across the gunwale. Even his tail, which we can see by the lantern's light, has only a feeble wag in it.

Salleh stands by with the spare line and hook and Sabtu thrusts the latter into the shark's mouth to make assurance doubly sure. Then still holding his own line in his left hand he takes the big club in this right and pauses for a moment.

"Salaam Malikom," he says in greeting and—thud. The club comes down with all the strength of his strong right arm. Thud, thud, thud! My hammer alternates with a sharper note on the stone-like skull. The mouth quivers as if it would bite something but there is nothing to bite but two unrelenting iron hooks that have already bitten the bitter. Thud, thit thud, shit, thud, thit, go the weapons until the quiver ceases, the tail forgets to wag and the huge fish is suspended upright and lifeless in the water.

The two Malays haul the carcase up with much effort and lay it diagonally across the foremost part of the sampan. Then we all laugh and shout at once, Sabtu's laugh is hearty and satisfied. Ours is equally hearty but has a quiver in it. Then I discover that my friend is shaking like an aspen and he discovers that I am quite as excited as he, and we all four laugh again.

"That sir has brought me luck," says Sabtu pointing to me, because you must know, this is my first time out whereas the government official has been out often before but has never seen a catch till now. And now it is a fine nine-foot fellow that will bring six or ten dollars in the market any day!

"You can tell everybody now," says the son of Tambun as we paddle slowly homeward, "that I can catch sharks ; you have seen and you know!"—"A H. M. T," in the "Straits Times".

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India:—

Slight rain during week parts Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Kolhapur Rabi harvesting in progess parts Ahmedabad, Kanara, Baroda, Mahi Kantha. Threshing continues parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, West Khandesh. Cotton picking progressing parts Ahmedabad, Kaira. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation general. Fodder-supply generally adequate except parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Khandesh, Sholapur, Karnatak. Irrigation water adequate except parts Deccan, Belgaum Dharwar. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, risen Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 41, Gujarat 18 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 40, Katnatak 34 to 39 per cent. less than normal.

FROM Melbourne Mr. McKenzie, Victorian Minister for Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the Water Commission, have sailed for England in connection with the Government's immigration scheme.

MR. JEEVANJEE'S ACTIVITIES.

We reproduce the following article from "British East Africa."

Upon the arrival of the Hon'ble A. M. Jeevanjee after his appointment to the Legislative Council of this Protectorate, we produced an article in which we dealt with the hon. gentleman in the light of the political significance of his appointment. In common with so many of the citizens here to-day, his name and personality were only known by repute and in the light of his profitable connection with this colony in the past as railway contractor and importer profitable for him and his firm, while the benefit to the land itself was not so obvious in view of his lengthy absence and apparent lack of interest in the welfare of the Colony which had known him.

Since Mr. Jeevanjee's arrival we have had the advantage of a personal contact with him. It is not surprising to find—as one invariably does find in the case of men who have conspicuously succeeded—in war, in council or in commerce—that Mr. Jeevanjee is not of the average type of his class. Though quiet Oriental in garb and presentment, Mr. Jeevanjee (who speaks English with quite a good accent) has all the traits and methods of a typical self-made commercial man, approximating more to the European than Asiatic type. He is an orientalised Sir Alfred Jones in his way. He talks big, in thousands (Cecil Rhodes was said to talk in millions) but not as a braggart talks, but as a man of wide ideas and big means talks. Early upon his arrival at Nairobi he was quite frank in his intentions of building this and doing that, of constructing public buildings for the Government or a market for the Municipality. All he requires he bluntly explains, is a reasonable interest for his money. He does not pose as a philantrophist ; as a man who seeks political power or social prominence but as a plain man of business who has the means, has large property here, and who is willing to maintain and improve his property for his own benefit, but also, if he can, for the benefit of the country—" patriotism "plus" 5 per cent." as Cecil Rhodes would term it.

A man of this calibre is a real acquisition to a place and not a false one. He is not professing patriot while a practising egotisy. He claims that while he has made a large fortune here he also intends to leave it here. He declares that he is not selling an inch of ground, either to the Government or privately but he is ready to build and utilise the ground he possesses. The property he owns near the Ainsworth Bridge, opposite Mr. Hobley's residence, he has cut up into building plot and is now negotiating the letting of some half a dozen residences which he is starting to built at once. When it is recalled how much needed a few really habitable stonebuilt private residences are at a moderate rental (the rents will run from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per month) it is seen that the profit is not only to the builder, but to the prospective occupier. He has plans out for a large hotel, to be constructed on that well-situated plot of ground opposite the District Commissioner's Office. Negotiations are also pending with Government respecting the Town Hall site.

But Mr. Jeevanjee's activities do not cease with the development of his estates. He is prepared to ship all the produce from this place which comes his way. He is in active correspondence with his firm at Bombay to organise a market in India for mealies and potatoes from British East Africa. Messrs. A. M. Jeevanjee and Co. have shipped potatoes to Aden by the British India Boat which left on the 3rd instant and is also shipping ten tons to Bombay by the German steamer which leaves on the 8th. The writer of this article has seen and judged for himself how far Mr. Jeevanjee has thrown his energy in opening up markets for our farmers. Samples of mealies have been sent to his firm to report upon, and though the Bombay people express a doubt as to landing of potatoes to compete with the regular source of supplies, Mr. Jeevanjee replies that he will guarantee to do it, and despite the doubts has promptly shipped. His firm also has latter in hand the manufacture of manure, which may prove of benefit to the farmer.

The Hon'ble A. M. Jeevanjee is expected to leave for Europe by the French boat of the 28th, breaking his journey at Suez to visit Egypt with the view to examine that market for East Africa produce.

Certainly a citizen of Mr. Jeevanjee's stamp, a "hustler" in his way, is a real asset to a young country.

CHINESE PRINCE'S TOUR.

Chief of the Military Staff.

Another important "mission" from the awakening land of China has arrived in London. The last distinguished Celestial visitors went to inquire about naval matters, but the attention of Prince Tsai-Tao and his suite of officers is to be directed to the sister service.

The Prince, who is a brother of the Regent of China, is chief of the Chinese military staff, and his visit to America and Europe in connection with proposed reforms of the Imperial Army is another indication of the new spirit in China. The profession of arms is no longer to be despised as that for the fool of the family. The Prince himself takes his soldiering very seriously and with evident pride. Recently he was pressed by the Chinese Parliamentary party to intercede with the Regent in behalf of the demand for a Parliament within a year, but the Prince, although a Progressive himself, and in sympathy with the demand, replied that his first duty lay with the army, "and, as a soldier," he went on, "it is not in my province to meddle with political affairs."

He holds some ambitious ideas about the future of the Chinese army, but whether these—to say nothing of those of the Chinese Admiralty—have the necessary financial backing, remains to be seen. The aim of his tour is probably rather to study military systems than to give out lucrative orders for military equipment and stores but nevertheless, all the countries he is visiting are putting the best of their goods in the shop window. Japan and America have shown him some tempting samples. It is our turn next—and then Germany's. And, from what one hears, the Prince and those of his circle in Peking are predisposed towards seeking advice and models in the Fatherland. It is significant in this connection that it was at Prince Tsai-Tao's suggestion that General Yin Chang, Chinese Minister to Berlin, was recently appointed Chinese War Minister.

WELCOMED IN JAPAN.

In Japan the Prince was received with much ceremony and pomp, for our allies naturally wish to have a large say in any remodelling of the Chinese Army. He dined with the Mikado, and was given the free run of the various arsenals, academies, and barracks, while two army divisions executed special manœuvres for his benefit. At Kobe there was a grand reception in his honour and a "foreign style tiffin," the chief feature of which was a giant pie, out of which, when opened, five birds flew. At Yokohama a brace of warships attended to bid him farewell when he sailed for America. He seems to have been having an equally royal time in the latter country.

Prince Tsai-Tao is known to be very keenly interested in military airships, and doubtless he will endeavour to see some of the flying men in the air in England or France. He has already memorialised the Chinese Throne on the importance of the subject and has asked that inventors of arms and airships should receive encouragement.

While on the question of Chinese military and naval matters it may be interesting to add that, according to a Chinese report, one result of the recent visit of the Navy Commissioners to England is the placing of an order with a British firm for a cruiser to cost £400,000. It will be remembered that, when in England, officials of the suite said that China was much to young in navy matters to go in for Dreadnoughts, and would confine her attention for the present to purchasing cruisers. According to the same Chinese report already quoted, the Navy Department has further decided to place orders for two more cruisers, six torpedo-boats, four destroyers, and two despatch boats—but the destination of these orders is not given.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The end of a financial "cause celebre" was reached on May 12 when Mr. Fritz Augustus Heinze, the coppermine speculator of Montana and a "Napoleon of finance," was acquitted by a jury of the Federal Circuit Court in New York, on a charge of defrauding the Mercantile National Bank of New York by over-certification of cheques and wilful misappropriation of funds. The verdict, which was foreshadowed in the judge's charge, was received enthusiastically by the crowd in court and provoked a public celebration at Butte, Montana, at which the prosecuting attorney was burned in effigy. The acts complained of were committed by Mr. Heinze in 1907 and contributed to the financial panic of that year.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

The area of equally weather off the West Coast has concentrated to the West of Kathiawar, and Cyclonic conditions prevail there, but rainfall has been light on the Coast and the advance of Bombay Monsoon may be only temporary. The Bay Monsoon has given widespread rain in Burma and North-East India and is not extending up the Gangetic Plain. The disturbance in Kashmir is disappearing.

Principal rainfall amounts : Mergui, Begra and Burdwan, two inches ; Cherrapoonjee, six ; False Point, one and a half ; Malegaon, one; Vizagapatam two.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma, Gujarat and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain in North-East India and a few falls in the central parts of the country.

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The equally conditions off the West Coast have almost disappeared and left a depression in Gujarat, in the neighbourhood of which rainfall has been nearly general.

Rainfall has also been nearly general on the Konkan and Malabar Coasts, Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Burma.

Two light falls are reported from the Central Provinces. The conditions are somewhat disturbed in Kashmir.

Mergui, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Monywa and Bhamo had two inches; Akyab, four; Sibsagar, two; Silchar, Narayanganj and Darjeeling one and a half; Mymensingh, three; Rajkot, three; Surat, one and a half; Ahmedabad two.

Forecast.—No important change,

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Port Officer, Simla, dated June 4, has been sent to the Port Officer, Bombay.

Storm Signal.—Cyclone storm probably formed lattitude twenty-two, longitude sixty-six and moving northward.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Appended on Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Namesof Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (3rd)	86·6	74·1	...	...
Jask	91·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat (3rd)	87·8	82·6	...	...
Multan	106·3	86·0	...	0·85
Rawalpindi	95·9	70·9	...	0·25
Lahore	106·9	80·7	...	0·66
Sirsa	107·8	82·6	...	0·09
Ambala	107·5	82·0	...	...
Delhi	107·7	83·7	...	1·59
Agra	108·5	86·5	...	0·13
Cawnpore	109·8	86·0	...	...
Jhansi	107·0	88·5	...	0·75
Allahabad	107·0	82·5	...	...
Jacobabad	112·1	80·8	...	0·29
Karachi	89·0	77·5	...	...
Ajmer	103·9	86·2	...	...
Jaipur	107·7	87·6	...	...
Kotah	108·5	90·6	...	0·08
Bhuj	96·6	78·5	0·03	0·03
Dwarka	...	...	...	...
Veraval	88·1	77·8	0·58	0·75
Rajkot	90·6	77·0	0·50	0·50
Jinavnagar Para	93·6	79·0	0·03	0·13
Surat	96·6	81·1	0·04	0·94
Ahmedabad	100·6	74·7	0·08	0·08
Deesa	106·3	79·9	...	...
Neemuch	102·0	73·8	...	...
Indore	101·3	76·1	...	...
Jubbulpore	105·3	84·8	...	0·06
Sangor	102·6	84·0	...	1·73
Hoshungabad	109·1	80·4	...	...
Khandwa	106·2	74·6	0·21	0·21
Akola	107·2	75·1	0·11	0·11
Amraoti	106·8	78·8	...	...
Nagpur	107·6	84·3	0·04	0·04
Chanda	103·0	86·0	...	...
Raipur	109·7	88·6	...	...
Bombay	87·5	79·4	0·03	0·15
Ratnagiri	88·3	75·4	0·33	1·10
Mormugao	86·0	77·7	0·25	0·96
Karwar	84·3	76·0	0·33	2·65
Malegaon	102·9	69·1	0·95	0·95
Ahamednagar	98·4	70·5	0·10	0·10
Poona	96·0	74·8	...	0·14
Sholapur	100·8	76·4	...	0·07
Bijapur	95·7	72·7	...	0·10
Belgaum	84·3	60·6	0·01	0·01
Aurangabad	100·2	75·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	98·8	80·2	...	...
Mangalore	84·3	72·8	0·54	1·59
Calicut	87·8	78·1	...	2·50
Cochin	89·2	77·8	0·10	1·44
Colombo	91·0	79·5	...	0·16
Masulipatam	99·2	83·2	...	1·05
Bellary	98·0	77·3	...	0·13
Cuddapah	104·2	83·1	...	0·43
Madras	104·0	86·0	...	...
Bangalore	89·3	68·3	0·02	0·67
Coimbatore	96·4	75·3	...	...
Trichinopoly	104·1	79·3	...	...
Negapatam	106·0	82·5	...	...

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE fund which is being raised by the Mayor of Whitehaven for the relief of the dependants of the 133 men entombed in the Wellington Pit amounted on May 19 to £11,668.

BY THE WAY.

CHINA'S LACK OF RICE.

There is no little danger in prospect for China from the inability of her food supply to keep pace with the enormous population. Very thickly populated as she is already, the congestion is not relieved by the refusal of Australia, America, and the Cape to admit Chinese in any large quantities. Although the turning of the opium-fields of Szechuan especially, and other provinces in a less degree, into rice-fields will tend to alleviate the pinch, the situation must remain a serious one. In plain English, there is not enough rice to go 'round, and, consequently, the price has been steadily rising for years past. It was this that caused the riots at Changsha. Not only are the people half-starved, but the small employers of labour who pay their men in rations of rice can no longer afford the higher prices. Their men are reduced in number, and the unemployed go to swell the ranks of the beggars and robbers. On this fertile soil the poisonous seed sown by the Boxers takes root and flourishes only too well. The Red Lamp Society has little difficulty in persuading the distracted people that the foreigners are at the bottom of their distress, and that if they wish to avoid another famine and the mixture of white clay with their vegetables the foreigner must be driven into the sea. The unhappy part of the affair is that a grain of sense mingles with the tares. The new schools started in emulation of Western learning have undoubtedly caused an increase of taxation. Consequently we hear of burning schools and flying missionaries and anxious Legations. The whole outlook is uncomfortably foggy.

YOUNG TURKS TOO HAMIDIAN.

Heartily as we sympathise with the Young Turks and the courageous way in which they face their many difficulties, it is impossible not to feel some compassion for the defeated Albanians. Scores of travellers have enlarged on their primitive virtues, their hospitality their reckless bravery and their loyalty to kith and kin. In many ways they resemble the old vikings and their descendants, the Robin Hoods and Hereward the Wakes of our history. Abdul Hamid and his predecessors humoured them it was inconvenient to lay too heavy a hand on the most stalwart supporters of the throne so their refusal to endure conscription, their endless smuggling, the independence in fact, was winked at. Nor are the Albanians mere barbaric highlanders. After the revolution in which they took a conspicuous part, they set to work to reform themselves. The time-honoured blood feud, which has so long desolated the valleys, was abolished: schools were opened where their children might be taught Albanian, a tongue, by the way greatly encouraged by one of our own missionary societies is that country. But the Young Turks would have none of this imperium in imperio Albania must come into line with the rest of Turkey ; supply recruits submit to registers, to census, and to survey like anybody else.

HUNTING IN COUPLES.

A story is told in the "New Quarterly Review" which has been extracted from the Notebooks of Samuel Butler to the effect that a man who tore a finger nail remembered doing the same thing in his youth while stuffing a piece of paper into a hole in his bedstead. Continuing to project his memory back into those dim and distant times, he also recollected that a five pound note was simultaneously lost. Putting two and two together, he arrived at the obvious conclusion, and on going down to the house and examining the bedstead found that his supposition was correct. A curious instance this of the power of association of ideas. One idea recurs, and like a flash it brings another with it. A somewhat similar case was provided by an old countryman who used regularly to sing the "Duke of Grafton," but could only remember four verses of it. In the excitement of a competition at Brigg the memory of those four verses came out so brightly burnished that in a flash they brought with them the recollection of the fifth and sixth verses, which he had not sung for forty years.

WATCHING AND BAYING.

Every dog has its difficulties. Watch-dogs in particular are constantly faced by the problem of a nice regulation of their zeal. How are they to distinguish between friend and foe, or to tell, as Masterlinck has asked, the tramp from the shaby relation ? Supposing, like the young gentleman in "Caste," one had espoused one of those charming Eccles girls—could one blame one's dog if one's father-in-law met with a hostile reception from it ? In this instance, one would not wish to blame the dog, but all shabby relatives and friends are neither dissolute nor, unless they are very shabby, unwelcome. It is in such cases that the dog is expected to use his discretion—a course of action involving the gravest responsibility, and only the barest possibility of commendation. However, discreet or indiscreet, the dog has won for himself a definite position in the social system, and the case brought against a remarkably efficient watch-dog ended only recently in ignominous failure. The dog left the court with his reputation for tact untarnished. All the same, it must be anxious work, this watching—a dog's life, in fact. Masters have such funny-looking friends.

SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS.

In Sir William Huggins, K.C.B., O.M., and the holder of many other honours and degrees, England loses, but only at the ripe old age of eigh

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SURPLUS WOMAN.

England has, it seems, realized at last the existence of her splendid inheritance. We cannot open a paper without seeing articles about the wheatfields of Canada, the fruit farms of British Columbia or Rhodesia, the offers of work for British men and women in Australia New Zealand, and last, but not least, South Africa. But in large movements of every kind it is exceedingly difficult to preserve the regular, even progression of parts. Some portions of the mass will always move slower, other faster, than the rest, thereby causing a distortion and dislocation of the whole. In this instance it is that section of the community known as the better-class woman that has lagged behind the rest. It is natural that men should be the pioneers, but in the early ages of the world men carried with them their wives and their families much as they do now their portmanteaux and their gun-cases. In the lower ranks of the social system the old patriarchal customs still obtain. But the more finished product of civilization attempts to coloniza "en garcon," and not seldom fails in consequence. For, of all men, the colonist most needs a good wife. It is, however, on the woman that the effect has been most disastrous. The choice between a scramble for a husband and the struggle for hard and ill-paid work has embittered her. She sees plainly that her position is not what her mother's was. She looks about for some way of making use of this numerical majority to strengthen instead of weakening her position. She remembers the Parliamentary vote. With this weapon at her disposal, her numbers, instead of making for weakness and derision, would be a power and a menace. Is it to be wondered at that the modern woman will brave imprisonment if thereby she can regain the position she has lost? Nevertheless it is our profound belief says "The Times" that she is mistaken. It is not by using her majority as a weapon but in eliminating that majority that her salvation lies. If to-morrow, by a wave of the wand this majority of women could be turned into a minority how quickly would all these evils and injustices under which woman now labours disappear. Those who prefer to marry would have ampler opportunity. Those who prefer to work at those branches of employment at which women excel would find their services in demand the remuneration offered fair and adequate. There may be no immediate hope of such a millennium for women but our efforts should be in that direction. By the removal of the excess of women from this island where they are not wanted to the Colonies where they are much may be done.

THE BACHELOR GIRL.

To speak now of the practical side of the question, and of such efforts as have been made to cure the evil. We have already pointed out that it is the class of better-born and better-educated women which mainly supplies the million and a half of which we hear so much. It is they whose brothers and possible husbands have left them to fight single-handed for home and maintenance; it is from them that comes forth that spurious growth—the bachelor girl. For the bachelor girl the Colonies have no use. They are too simple, too elemental for a product so essentially urban and decadent. For then a woman means still the bearer of children, the comforter in sickness—above all, the housewife. If, therefore, the balance is to be redressed, the million and a half majority to be eliminated, our young women must eschew the sterile allurements of girl-bachelordom and perfect herself in the primeval arts of the home. Nor let her turn with petulance and disgust from what may seem at first sight to offer only a prospect of drudgery and exile. The Colonies are a land of promise, and there the humblest beginnings often lead to splendid futures. The problem, therefore, that now confronts us is—First, how to make the young Englishwoman see where her true interest lies, how to inspire her with the spirit of adventure and romance, how to induce her to relinquish the petty excitements and luxuries of town life for the wider, wholesomer prospects which the Colonies open to her; secondly, how, when her scruples and disinclinations are overcome, to fit her for a life so unlike anything she has known? thirdly, how to choose for her and convey her to the exact place where her special qualifications and idiosyncrasies will have fullest play.

THE BETTER-CLASS WOMAN.

For the better-class woman the only societies that have done anything have been the British Women's Emigration Association and the South African Colonization Society. Even they, though they have done all that has hitherto been possible have only touched the fringe of the problem. They have indeed, supplied the Colonies with teachers and this is no mean achievement: but the woman who are fit to be teachers are a very small percentage. The British Women's Emigration is now also sending out a great many ladies as home-helps. This last term is not, as might be supposed, merely a euphemism for servant. The home-help has her meals with, and is treated as a member of, the family and helps the mistress of the household with the housework. She has a share in any amusements or gaieties that are available. But there are many also who recoil from the idea of domestic service even under such pleasant conditions, or at most wish only to use it as a stepping-stone to other work. From South Africa and British Columbia and Canada come frequent suggestions that women should take up fruit-farming, vegetable-growing, poultry and beekeeping. But before women venture their all in any new emerprise of this sort it is not only imperative that they should have expert advice of the very best: they must also themselves be prepared and trained.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EXTREME TENUITY OF COMET'S TAIL.

The most probable theory of the comet's tail pictures it as gaseous matter in about the same state of rarefication as that of the so-called vacuum of the Crookes tube. It is well known that an electric discharge through the highly rarefied gases of such tubes produces a glow which may be compared to that of the comet's tail. The head of the comet may consist of a number of stony or metallic fragments, which, if they reached the earth, would be called meteorites, and which, by their frequent collisions, give rise to its intrinsic light. When the comet approaches the sun a part of its substance is vaporised by the heat.

HOW THE TAIL IS FORMED.

It is this vapour, in a state of extreme tenuity, which forms the tail. And while the mass of the comet is drawn towards the sun, and made to revolve round it in an ellipse, the matter of the tail is repelled, so that it always streams out from the comet sometimes carries its tail in front of it. How is this? The most probable explanation is that the extremely attenuated gases of the tail are driven away by the waves of light from the sun. It has been shown experimentally that light waves can thus move the particles of extremely attenuated matter. The electrical forces continually radiating from the sun pass through this rarefied matter of the tail, and it glows like the vacuum of a Crookes tube.

POISONOUS GASES OF TAIL

Professor Adams, of Mount Wilson Observatory, finds that the head of Halley's comet is surrounded by cyanogen gas, and that the tail consists of hydrocarbons. In the tails of other comets cyanogen has been detected. And this has led to a fear on the part of some that contact with the comet's tail may poison our atmosphere. But it is to be remembered that the quantity of the tail entering our atmosphere would be so trifling that it would tax the highest refinements of chemical analysis even to detect its presence. Again, when we speak of the earth being enveloped in the tail of comet, we do not mean the solid earth, but the globe, plus its atmosphere. The contact of the earth and the comet's tail is at the upper limit of the atmosphere, probably more than 200 miles above our heads. Only gradually could the highly rarefied gases of the tail diffuse into our atmosphere.

SPIRAL ARCH OF ESKIMO HUT.

In the "Scientific American" Mr. Kroeber describes the spiral arch of the Eskimo snow-hut as the most perfect type known. It is the only true vault, any part of which, as well as the whole, supports itself. Four chief types of arch and dome are mentioned. The first is the simple lean-to, where two slabs of stone support each other, as in the building of a card-house. The second is known as the false, or inverted, step arch. In this each block, or brick, projects beyond the one below, and is held by weight of material above and behind. The third is the familiar arch depending on the key-stone. The fourth is the invention and sole property of the Eskimos being used by them in building their snow-huts.

HOW BUILT.

These are built in the form of domes by one man who works from inside. A row of blocks with sloping tops is first laid in a circle so that the height gradually increases. The difference in height between the beginning and end of the circle gives the height of the snow blocks for the subsequent courses. These are made with sloping tops so that the successive courses incline inwards, and work up in a spiral course. The successive blocks are not set squarely end to end, but each is cut obliquely, and the next at the reverse angle. They are thus prevented from sloping inwards. As the building proceeds the circles get smaller and smaller until only an irregular polygonal opening is left. The builder inside holding a block of snow in his hand shapes it, and finally lets it down to fit the opening

NEW SENSE ORGAN OF BUTTERFLY.

It was suggested by Tetens that certain curious organs in butterflies might be auditory. These consist of two pit-like depressions on the first posterior segment of the body. They have recently been investigated by Professor Deegener. The organs are visible to the naked eye, and are found close to where the hinder pair of wings are attached. From the presence of sensitory cells and hairs it is concluded that they are sense organs. Direct experimental confirmation, however, is wanting.

PIONEER BALLOONISTS.

It has been a favourite subject of naturalists to trace man's inventions to the contrivances of nature. A book has been written entitled "Nature's Hints to Inventors," while a famous engineer got the hint for his suspension bridge from the spider's thread, and another the idea of his Thames tunnel from the boring of the shipworm. Man might have learned, if he did not, "of the little Nautilus to sail." A writer on this fascinating subject in the "Scientific American" claims certain fish, known as "Swellfish," as pioneer balloonists. These have the power of filling the gullet with air, and when thus inflated they are unable to swim, but skim over the surface as impelled by the breeze.

THE SUN-FURNACE.

The modern development of means for producing high temperatures has led to a complete disregard of the burning-glasses and burning-mirrors, which afforded valuable aid to the scientists of past centuries, says a writer in "Engineering." Averami and Taglioni proved the combustibility of diamonds by these means at Florence in 1695, and recent experiments made by A. Stock and H. Heynemann, in the Chemical Institute of the University of Berlin, demonstrate that solar furnaces, if that term be permissive, offer certain advantages over gas and electric furnaces, and are, moreover, very simple. If the electric current is directly introduced into the substance, contamination with the electrodes is difficult to avoid; if the furnace is heated from outside the crucible or tube has to bear the maximum heat, and the operation cannot easily be watched. The burning glass concentrates the solar heat on the substance itself, and if the substance is placed in a vacuum, very high temperatures can be realised and reactions can be studied without danger of contamination by other bodies or gases.

STOCK AND HEYNEMANN'S EXPERIMENTS.

In their preliminary experiments, described in the "Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft" last year, Stock and Heynemann made use of a lens of common green glass, not free from strie, 16in. in diameter, 20in focal distance. The lens was mounted in a wooden frame, which was turned by hand, and an iron cage, attached to the frame, held the glass bulb, in which the substance was placed on a support or in a crucible of magnesia; the bulb was connected with an air-pump. The solar rays penetrate the glass of the bulb in a convergent beam, which does not heat the glass much, because glass has a low absorbing power for heat rays. Within the bulb little heat is lost, since the vacuum is a bad conductor of heat, as is exemplified by the many application of Dewar vacuum jackets, which, by the way, used to be known as Weinhold jackets in Germany. The reaction can be watched, gases or vapours can be admitted or drawn off and melting points can be determined in the vacuum or in different atmospheres.

A FEW SECONDS ONLY.

Very high temperatures would require large lenses or mirrors. This would not matter much for astrophysical laboratories, for instance, in which, we fancy, the solar furnace might become a useful instrument. The solar furnace can, of course, only be used when the sun is shining. But the actual experiments take only a few seconds, and everything can be got ready for the moment when the sun is clear. The experimenters melted silicon in a few seconds; the melting point of silicon is supposed to be 1,450 deg. Cent. Pieces of copper and of cast iron were liquefied almost instantaneously, and manganese evaporated so quickly that the inside of the vessel became coated with a manganese mirror. Temperature measurements yielded in one instance a temperature of 1,030 deg. Cent. in the vacuum and of 670 deg. Cent. only afterwards on admitting air into the bulb. An arc lamp might probably be substituted for the sun as source of heat.

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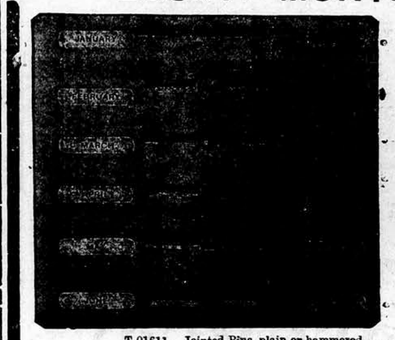

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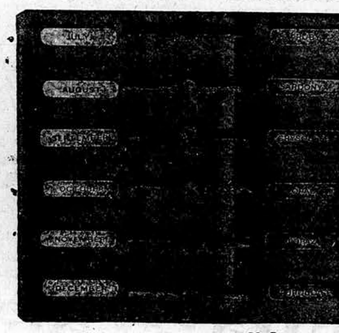

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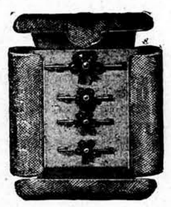

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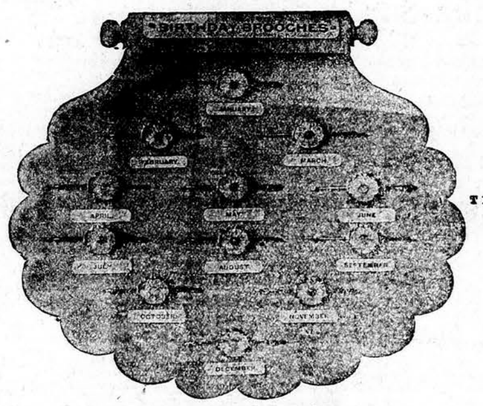

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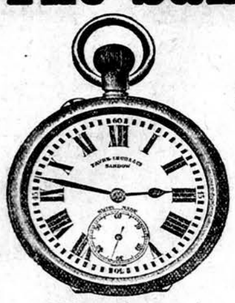

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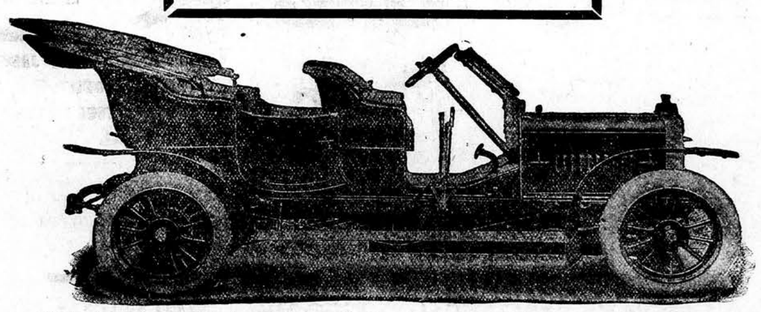

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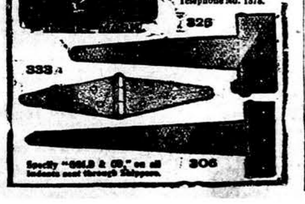

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